密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday December 20th 1919

Democracy and Cohesion

By William S. A. Pott

The New Chinese-American Industrial Bank

By Hollington K. Tong

Trade-Mark Law and Unfair Competition in China

By R. T. Bryan, Jr.

The Cotton Machinery Situation in America and England

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Vol. XI No. 3

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Statistics of Chinese Government Railways for 1918.

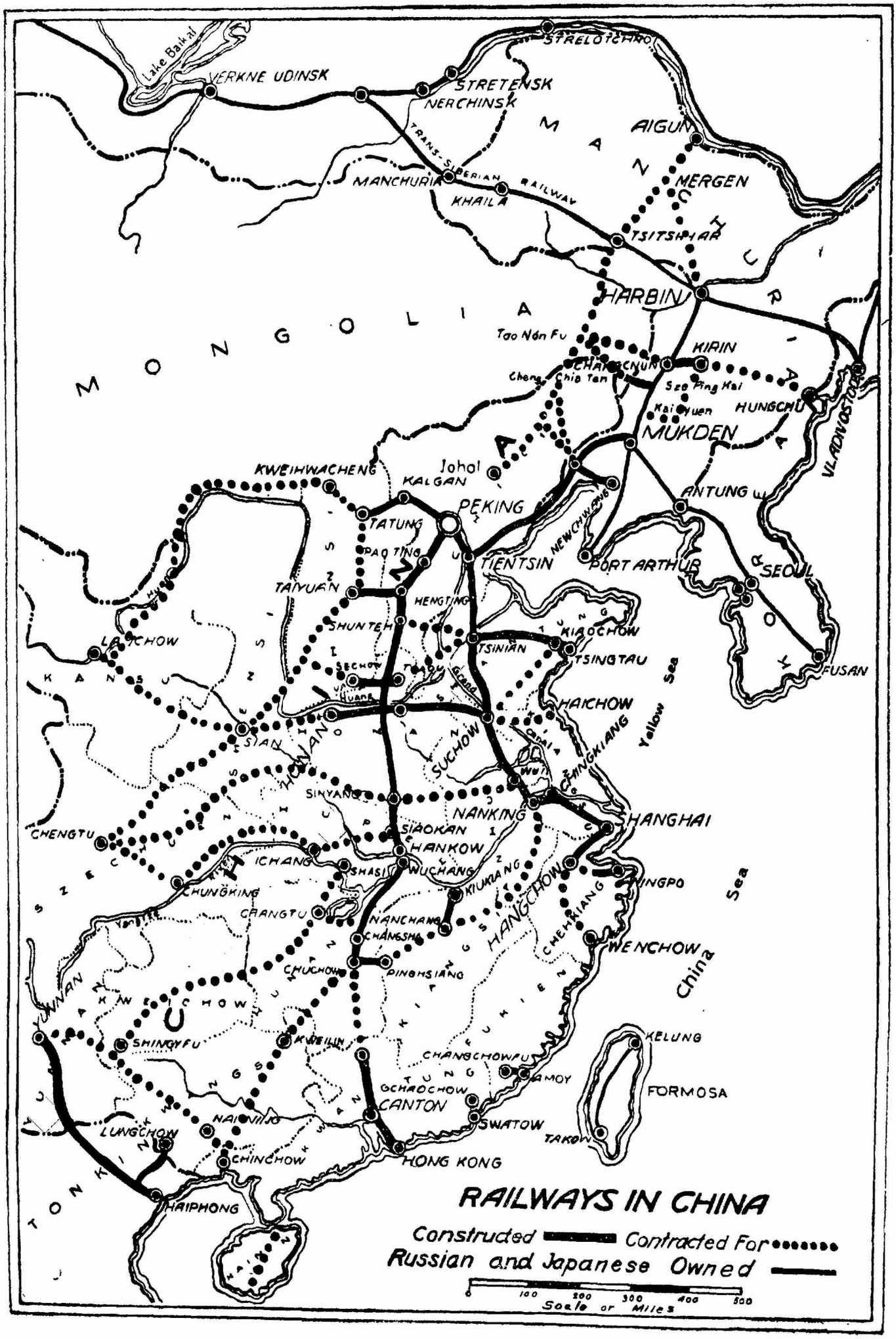
THE statistics of Government Railways for the year ending December 31, 1918, which we have just received from the Ministry of Communications in Peking, shows that the total cost of the fourteen lines owned by the Chinese government on December 31st 1918 was $428,401,534.31 and that the total net revenue from these lines for last year was $43,329,537.83. This good record bespeaks the efficient management of the majority of the government owned railways in China. Partial explanation for it is given by the compilers of the statistics who say: "interruptions in service due to floods in 1917 left considerable traffic unmoved in 1917 which added to the business of 1918. The loss of this traffic makes the contrast again more conspicuous. Exceedingly favorable weather in 1918 enabled the several lines to realize all the possibilities of traffic during the year. Allowance should be made for these factors in gauging the prospects for the coming year and in calculating the normal increase in business."

The report of statistics for 1918 contains considerable analysis of bald results, which, as its compilers, Messrs B. Bellion, T. C. Ma, C. S. Huang, H. W. Wang, S. Y. Chen and H. H. Li, and its supervisors, C. S. Liu, Chief of Division, and J. E. Baker, Adviser, hoped for, will undoubtedly assist the readers to have a good understanding of the railway administration and attending conditions in China, and which would not have been possible had it not been for the organization five years ago of the Commission on the Unification of Railway Statistics and Accounts. Indicative of the gradual development of railways in China, its contents are full of unusual interest. We give below a digested summary of them.

The Chinese government railways comprise of the fourteen lines with their total capital investment and the cost per kilometre as is given in the following table:

NAME OF LINE	Kilometres Owned	Total Capital Investment	Cost per Kilometre
Peking-Hankow ...	1,305.671	$ 102,665,955.53	$ 78,630.80
Peking-Mukden ...	986.650	69,771,530.14	70,715.58
Tientsin-Pukow ...	1,106.840	101,437,711.31	91,646.23
Shanghai-Nanking ...	327.098	30,711,074.71	93,889.52
S'hai-H'chow-Ningpo.	286.398	22,125,378.23	77,253.96
Peking-Suiyuan... ...	490.403	28,956,593.91	59,035.69
Cheng-Tai	242.950	22,137,584.75	91,119.92
Taokow-Chinghua ...	152.453	7,377,984.47	48,395.14
Kaifeng-Honan... ...	185.000	13,558,555.70	73,289.49
Kirin-Changchun ...	127.669	6,616,317.76	51,824.00
Chuchow-Pinghsiang...	90.500	4,813,836.22	53,191.56
Canton-Kowloon ...	143.296	15,585,379.13	108,765.53
Canton-Samshui	...(Not reported)	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy ...	28.000	2,643,632.45	94,415.44

(*To be Continued next issue*)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Huang
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HUNAN
SUCHOW
CHINGKIANG
Yellow Sea
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
KIUKIANG
HANGCHOW
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
CHANGSHA
CHEHKIANG
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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THE American Wireless News Service of this week brought the information that there is strong probability of the French and British governments agreeing to the reservations to the Peace Treaty that were adopted by the U. S. Senate just before the dramatic close of the session in which the entire treaty together with the reservations were rejected. Rumors to this effect have been in circulation in China for several days, the first originating with the French newspaper in Peking. This news naturally brings gratification to the Chinese generally through their interest in the Shantung reservation. Although the report has not been officially verified, it is probably true and is a logical result of recent European developments. When *Reuters* carried the statement that American ratification did not matter since the treaty became effective anyway through the ratification of Britain, France and Japan, that news agency was speaking without authority, for American ratification and cooperation in the settlement of the European trouble is necessary. Great Britain and France, through their assent to the transfer of the former German rights in Shantung Province to Japan, have fulfilled their obligations to that country. These promises were made at a time of grave necessity and not because of any special love for their Asiatic Ally which entered the war for its pound of flesh and for no altruistic motive. Now since they have fulfilled their obligations to Japan, there is no further reason for upholding the bad bargain. No one now has any illusions regarding the purposes of Japan. The leaders of Japan through their actions at the Peace Conference, their activities in Siberia, Korea and in China have deliberately chosen to walk in the paths of reactionary diplomacy that lead to Germany's destruction. No longer do any illusions exist in America or Europe as to Japan's purposes. America trades in China

without monopolistic privileges or concessions, and America is increasing her trade relations with China at a remarkable rate. Japan is alone in the belief that to trade in China, she must have a monopoly of the country. In striving for this monopoly she has lost the good will of China's millions of people and her political and economic monopolies do her no good after all. Since Japan has so clearly shown her real hand and intent she has thereby consciously thrown away any friendship that may have existed for her in other parts of the world. It is but natural that Great Britain and France should come to the assistance of America in ending the Japanese menace to the future peace of the world. Some will naturally question the disposition of the special privileges which Japan has wrung from China in the last five years. The answer to this rests with the Chinese people and they are making the settlement right now. If Japan changes her policy and makes sufficient guarantees of good faith for the future she will be permitted to resume her normal trade relations in China. If she does not change, China will force the change even to the extent of prosecuting the boycott until it brings the ultimate revolution in Japan that will sweep the whole military autocracy out of the country at once and for all.

THE average foreigner who comes to Shanghai expects to remain in the city for a few years only—or until that future, usually mythical, time when his fortune is made and he can retire to the home land and live in affluence. As a result he has little interest in the city of Shanghai, or rather no interest at all as long as everything goes along smoothly. Outside of his personal interests, and the natural interest in the prestige of his own nationals, he cares nothing for Shanghai although he may live here for a great number of years. In this respect his position regarding the government of Shanghai is similar to the interest of the average Chinese merchant in his own government: no interest at all as long as the taxes are not too heavy. The result is a woeful lack of that civic spirit in Shanghai that is present in the large cities of America and Europe. The fault for this lack of interest in the municipality is due perhaps more to the Municipal Council itself than to the citizens involved. Nothing has ever been done by the authorities to awaken that interest in municipal affairs that is necessary for good government and progress. The Secretary of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement does issue a weekly sheet of information called the *Municipal Gazette*, but to the average resident this publication is about as interesting as the Chinese Classics or the Koran. Annual reports are made, but few citizens have the inclination or desire to dig into the heavy statistics. These facts apply to the French Municipality of Shanghai as well as to the International Settlement. And then there are the native Chinese municipalities adjoining Shanghai which are immeasurably worse than the foreign settlements in this regard. Their only interest in the development of Shanghai is to keep careful watch upon foreign "encroachments," whether these are legitimate or otherwise. The native Chinese city of Shanghai might be made a valuable advertising feature with the thousands of tourists who visit here, but presumably no one cares whether the tourist leaves China with a good impression or otherwise.

SHANGHAI is growing at a tremendous rate in both the foreign and native cities. It is growing regardless of the lack of any conscious promotion on the part of any national interest, China not excepted. In other words, "It just growed," as the negro character Topsy in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and as far as most persons care it can "keep on growing" or not. New manufacturing interests are coming almost daily. They struggle for water frontage, electricity service, and railroad service, and no commission is making a study of the whole problem as is taking place in the new development on the Pacific Coast of the United States or in England, France or Holland. The Municipal authorities are powerless to even regulate the street traffic, for at every move they run into some entrenched interest that isn't interested in any progressive move that conflicts with its personal business. The interest involved appeals to its consular authorities and in most cases one protest is sufficient to block everything. Business development, port development, railway development, everything is tied up with politics, internal Chinese politics and the international politics of China and other nations interested in China. Everybody is jealous of the other fellow's business and usually spends more time worrying about the possible competition than about his own affairs. We are probably safe in saying that some nations interested in the trade of China spend more time, money and energy in watching the others than in promoting the business of their own nationals. If the Municipal authorities desire to prevent motor cars from blocking traffic on a certain street, the police issue warrants for the owners involved in the traffic violation. Immediately there is a protest from certain foreign consuls who claim their nationals are being persecuted or discriminated against and the whole scheme for improvement falls through. In short Shanghai just drifts along and grows in spite of itself. The Council follows the paths of least resistance. It has always been made up of representatives

from a few firms of the nationality having the larger interests. In practice the ratepayers usually accept the slates that are prepared for them by the powers that be. Certain interests predominate and through the abominable system of non-resident voting, they tend to perpetuate themselves. Those who built the fabric in the beginning built well and all right thinking citizens respect and honor them for their work. The difficulty is their work is too narrow and restricted for modern conditions. The time for a larger viewpoint and a broader outlook has come and to this end we know of no better expression of opinion on the entire problem than that of Mr. H. von Heidenstam, engineer in Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, before the Engineering Society of China last week as reported in the *North China Daily News:*

"THE average Shanghai-lander, whether Chinese or foreign, has had no particular inducement or encouragement to think of Shanghai as a whole or of its future, and his motto is as often as not *apres nous le deluge.* He thinks of, or at least acts only for, his own particular business, and if confronted with larger issues, has that very natural inclination to shrink from them. The foreign trader considers himself generally, and with perfect right, as a passing guest. The Chinese resident in the foreign settlements lives as a guest in his own country because it suits his particular purposes, while the Chinese in the city and suburban areas profit by the proximity of the settlements, and add to their importance but have not worked, so far, for the development of the whole on sound lines. Shanghai now begins to compare with the big centers of Europe or America with their complicated and highly organized forms of life and administration. The difficulty is that Shanghai *as a whole* is not organized for tackling any big problem: on the contrary. There are two foreign settlements, of which one is international, and at least two Chinese administrative areas. This has, of necessity, produced a multiplication of all public services and administrations, which complicates all issues and renders the final ideal a large unified Shanghai, with an equally good government as the Settlements now have, very difficult of attainment. "Is a '*greater Shanghai*' in every sense of the word possible? That is the question before us. Shanghai, can, however, become really great only by being not only two model foreign settlements, but also a model Chinese city for Chinese, which at the same time is a suitable place for foreigners." If the foreigners want to work on sound lines, it is necessary for them gradually to enlist and awaken Chinese sympathy and support for the future of Shanghai. This should not prove so difficult if a wise policy is adopted. As long as the "settlemental" development is so conducted that it will provide model administration, protection, trade-profit and western "wisdom" for the Chinese, they will flock to Shanghai. To assure, however, active Chinese support and cooperation, if it is at all possible, it is necessary to devise some line of development, providing for such cooperation, with the aim of finally merging all of Shanghai into one unified community at least in certain respects. What is done to benefit Shanghai as a great future centre will also ultimately benefit China and the Chinese; and if the Chinese do not look upon it in that light, they should be educated to do so. As a small step in the right direction the lecturer said that he would propose that in all the public schools in Shanghai, courses in "municipal government" should be given. Improved labor conditions may prove necessary if the supply of labor and its quality is to be kept up to the high figures required for an industrial metropolis. The social and economical revolution, in the throes of which the world is now suffering, will have its aftermath also here—and it is as well to realize it in time.

"As to industrial development, Shanghai is already a *fait accompli*, but can it develop and maintain its lead? It is on these subjects that

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the lecturer especially suggested that the various experts, who are members of the Society, should come forward each in his own line and cast the horoscope. What about the supply of fuel for power supply, heating and ships (coal and oil)? How is Shanghai to get cheapest supplies and to make itself independent of other countries? How much coal and oil will be needed? How are the the general conditions for industries in Shanghai as compared with other centres? What about food supply? How is the situation as to building materials, cement, stone, glass, etc., etc.? Can cement be locally made? Can one build a real sky-scraper on the Bund? From where will the iron and metals be derived? Can structural steel be made in Shanghai? What are the chances of supply of timber from Japanese, Chinese, American and Russian sources? What can North China supply? What about the general financial and economical institutions and measures required to lead and support the industries? The speaker urged the various local experts to indicate the possibilities of development and remarked that their efforts could be greatly increased by a general agreement, and he concluded by noticing the special demand for education and research in Shanghai. A schedule of the suggested technical questions in relation to Shanghai development was circulated as an appendix to the paper.

PERSONS in America and elsewhere who have been impressed by the agitations of the Japanese against the anti-alien land laws of California and other western American states will be interested in reading the following news item from the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokio for December 4:

> According to the *Nichi Nichi* the law regarding ownership of land by foreigners in Japan, which was passed by the Diet in 1910 but has never been put into force as the regulations required for the operation of the law have not been drawn up and issued, will be introduced in the forthcoming series of the Diet after an extensive amendment. The principal points of revision are that whereas the law as it stands will not allow the ownership of land by foreigners or foreign juridicial persons who have no residences or addresses in Japan, in the revised law the ownership of land will be allowed to any foreigners. The revision, it is understood, is intended to be in consonance with the altered state of international affairs and in order to satisfy the demands made in some quarters.

SEVERAL conservative officials in China are openly agitating against the prevalent use in writing of the Pei Hua or simplified spoken language in place of the Wen Li, or the difficult written language of China. In other words they are against what is called the literary movement in this country. Chi Yao-san, Civil Governor of Chekiang, is one of the conservatives. He has written to the government urging the suppression of newspapers or magazines using the spoken language as the medium of expression. In his dispatch he states that these so-called new organs of public opinion frequently publish articles containing views which are radical and therefore harmful to the people. He raises special objection to the use of the spoken language by these papers, which he believes will result in the final destruction of the beautiful Chinese written language that has existed for many thousands of years. His views and the attitude of other officials have apparently failed to influence the government so far. It is learned that the Ministry of Education is now preparing a reply to the effect that there is no justification for Governor Chi's hostile attitude towards the adoption of the spoken language for the purpose of writing. On the other hand the Ministry has repeatedly stated that the students of the normal and high schools should pay special attention to the simplified method of writing. Such a policy on the part of the Ministry of Education is in keeping with the spirit of time, and it is hoped that it will not be modified in any way should pressure be brought to bear upon its advocates in Peking. The

present student or patriotic movement, which has done much to awaken the people, and may save China from the fate of Korea, can be directly traced to *La Jeunne, the Renaissance, the New China, the New Education*, and like publications. All of them are published in the spoken language, and reach a large section of the people who may not be so well educated but who are just as valuable to the state. Those who know only 1,000 or 2,000 characters are able to read them and enjoy them whereas magazines published in the difficult written language are read by a few learned scholars who can discourse and write long essays, but who are useless as practical men. The spoken language newspapers have become a force and a power in society. They publish articles discussing various fundamental problems facing the nation and explaining in the most simple language their intricacies to the common people. They have circulations from 5,000 and 10,000. This shows their popularity. The sight of common laborers reading newspapers in the trams and on the trains injects hope for a new China into the hearts of those who work for her welfare. These papers are creating a national consciousness through their spread of information to the ignorant masses on the present state of national affairs. Inasmuch as they are a power in society, they are not receiving the support of those high officials who are still dreaming of ruling the people by means of might rather than by reason. The better class officials like General Yen, Military and Civil Governor of Shansi, are however openly encouraging the publication of newspapers and magazines in the spoken language, and are establishing schools to teach the spoken language.

The New Chinese-American Industrial Bank

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

FORMER Prime Minister Chien Nun-hsun was elected President of the Commercial and Industrial Bank of China, a Chinese American joint financial institution, at its first shareholders' meeting held in his residence on December 11 in Peking. Mr. J. A. Thomas and Mr. Hsu En-yuan was elected Vice-presidents of the Bank. The directors elected were General Fu Liang-tsu, Mr. Chang Shou-ling, Director-General of the Wine and Tobacco Administration, Mr. Chang Pi-ting, nephew of General Chang Hsun, Lu Hung-nien, formerly of the Bank of China, Mr. Galen F. Stone, Mr. A. H. Wiggins, Mr. Edward B. Bruce, and Mr. S. B. Stevenson. The business of this important joint enterprise will commence early next year or as soon as the printing of its books is completed.

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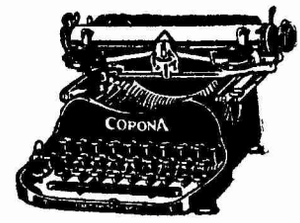

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Two principal promoters of the Bank are Mr. E. B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Company, and Mr. Hsu En-yuan, former Governor of the Bank of China. Several years ago, when Mr. Bruce was visiting in Peking, the plan of forming an American-Chinese bank was first broached. Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Bruce took up the matter with influential American bankers. Correspondence between Americans and Chinese interested in the scheme then followed. Finally it was arranged for Mr. Bruce to form an American group, and Mr. Hsu to form a Chinese group to secure shares and attend to the preliminaries.

The American group as subsequently formed consisted of Mr. Galen F. Stone, president of the Hayden, Stone and Company, Mr. A. H. Wiggins, head of the Chase National Bank of New York, and heads of other important financial institutions in America. Among the supporters of the Chinese Group are President Hsu Shih-chang, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, former Prime Minister Chien Nun-hsun, former Presidents Li Yuan-hung and Feng Kwo-chang, the Military Governors of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh, Fu Siao-an, president of the Commercial Bank of China and Managing Director of the China Steam Navigation Company, and Sheng Un-yi, son of Sheng Kung-pao, who is at the head of the Hanyehping Iron Works. General Chang Hsun, who tried to restore the Manchu Emperor to the Throne in 1917, is also interested in the Bank.

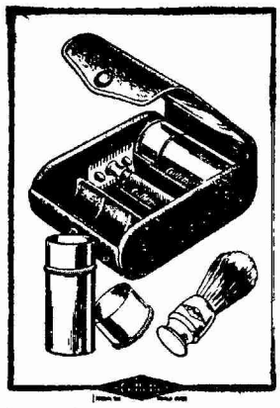
"The reasons why these Chinese officials and business men are backing the Bank," said Mr. Hsu in an interview, "are their desire to see the existence of a closer commercial relationship between China and America, their wish to develop China commercially and industrially with American capital to the mutual benefit of both countries and their realization of the necessity to encourage the investment of foreign money and Chinese money jointly in constructive enterprises.

"Five months ago I went to America upon the invitation of the American group to talk over the details of the organization of the Bank although the principal arrangements had already been made. During my short stay in the United States I was accorded warm receptions by the American government, merchants, and bankers. Upon my return to China, I had the honor of being accompanied by several American members of the new Bank as guests of the Chinese group. Messrs Stone, Wiggins and Bruce are now being shown truly Oriental courtesy. Since their arrival in Peking, they have been given full opportunities to meet the highest Chinese officials in the land and are having associations with them, which few American or other foreign bankers have hitherto enjoyed."

Throughout the interview, the former Governor of the Bank of China repeatedly emphasised the fact that the new Bank would devote all its time and energy to the commercial and industrial development of China and would leave politics severely alone and that it would conduct its business along the most conservative lines. He said that if any bank is to succeed in China, it should have nothing to do with politics.

"The policy of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China," continued its Chinese Vice-president, "is therefore to finance industrial and commercial enterprises only. China is now lacking in purely commercial and industrial banks. Both my colleagues and myself feel strongly that our greatest chances for success lay along these lines. Hence our Bank plans to strictly devote itself to business of this kind and shall refrain from any policy which might involve government finances.

"In organizing the Bank, our purpose is to utilize the surplus capital of America for the development of China's natural resources which are really unlimited. The support of the influential men of China and the cordial reception to Messrs Stone, Wiggins and Bruce, our American partners, indicates the approval of our purpose and the popularity of Americans in China. It is a good sign for the success of the



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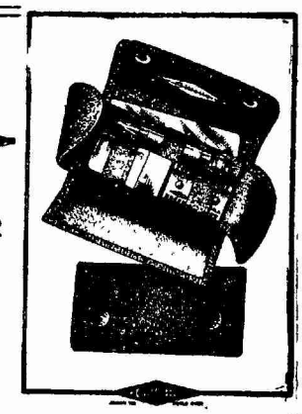

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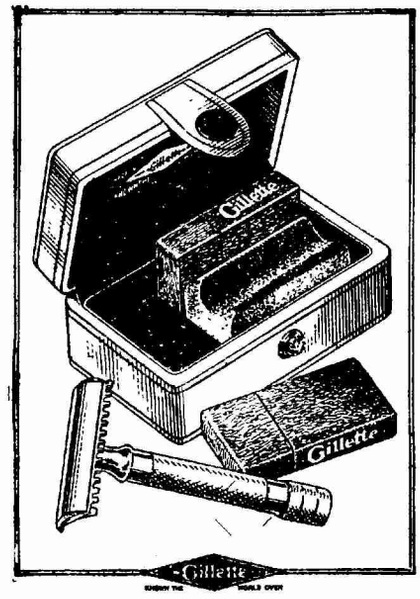

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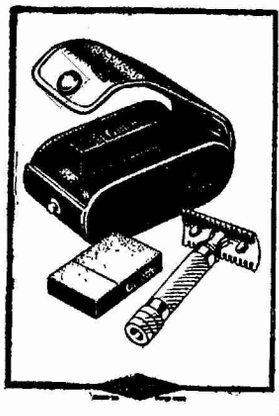

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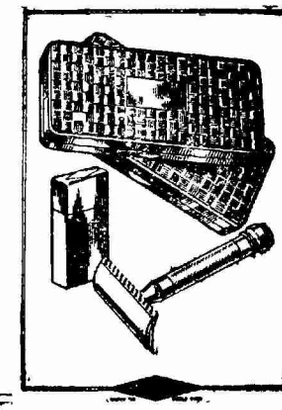

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joint institution. I can see a bright future ahead for the new bank, and believe that it will one day become one of the biggest financial organizations in Asia."

The head office of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China is to be located in Peking. It will temporarily occupy premises in the Chinese banking street outside Chienmen now occupied by the Ta Lu Bank. The premises are the property of former President Feng, who is a shareholder of the new Bank. Messrs Chien, Hsu, Stone, Wiggins and Bruce are now considering two sites for the erection of their own building, one in the neighborhood of the Bank of China and the other inside the legation quarters. As soon as the selection of the site is made, the erection of a permanent Peking headquarters will commence. The Bank will also have an American head-office in New York.

The Bank will open its branches in Shanghai, Ichang, Canton, Hankow and other places in China as may by resolution of the Board of Directors be deemed necessary for the conduct of its business. Branches, sub-branches and agencies will be established throughout America and Europe as circumstances warrant it. It is understood that the branches of the Bank located in Chinese territory will be managed by the Chinese and those in the foreign settlements or concessions will be managed by Americans.

The Bank is a limited liability company with capital to be subscribed by Chinese and American citizens in equal proportion. There is a special provision in the Articles of Incorporation that the Chinese shares are not to be less than half of the total capital. The term of its Charter is for a period of sixty years from the date of the commencement of the business by the Bank, but it may be extended by resolution at a general meeting of shareholders.

The capital of the Bank is ten million gold dollars divided into one hundred thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. It will be increased, said Mr. Hsu, when the business grows. Both the Chinese and American groups will find it easy to do so in view of the fact that the capital has already been oversubscribed, and that the leading Chinese financiers are much interested in the new Bank.

Under the term of the Charter, the Bank may issue bank notes and, when the promulgated laws of note issue of China have been put into actual execution, it shall cease to issue bank notes of its own and shall furthermore recall those already on the market. At present all the joint banks, for instance, the Industrielle de Chine, Chinese-Japanese Exchange Bank, etc., are issuing their own notes, although the law prohibiting the Chinese banks to issue notes is still in force.

The new financial institution has eleven directors, six being Chinese and five being

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Americans; and five controllers, two being Chinese and three being Americans. The term of directors and controllers both are for five years and they are eligible for reelection. The controllers shall be elected from among the shareholders. Their function is to audit the accounts and all the assets of the Bank and supervise the observance by the staff of the Bank's regulations. An American shall be elected to head the Board of Controllers.

The business which the Bank is authorized to engage in is as follows:

1. To make loans, and to discount bills and drafts.
2. To receive deposits of all kinds.
3. To engage in internal and foreign exchange.
4. To deal in all kinds of securities, to purchase and sell gold and silver bullion, as well as to exchange all kinds of currencies.
5. The safe custody of securities and valuables.
6. The collection of bills and accounts of all kinds.
7. To act as agents for the issue of bonds, including under-writing and the buying, selling and holding of stocks and bonds in companies of all kinds.
8. To manage loans of all kinds.
9. To manage funds of government departments and companies.
10. To undertake the agencies of companies or banks.
11. To make loans against approved securites of all kinds.
12. To engage in other banking business.

The Articles of Incorporation of the Bank stipulate that the President and the Second Vice-president of the Bank shall be Chinese and that the First Vice-president shall be an American. The President and the Vice-presidents shall draw up all the by-laws, rules or regulations necessary for the conduct of its business subject to the approval of the Board of Controllers, and then submit them to the Board of Directors for confirmation. The arrangements for the operation of the joint enterprise were as complete as could be. Mr. Hsu and Mr. Bruce deserve much of the credit for this constructive enterprise.

Peking, December 14, 1919.

Democracy and Cohesion

BY WILLIAM S. A. POTT

IT might be well to preface this article with the remark that it has been occasioned by the recent Student's "Strike" in Shanghai. The word strike is of course an ill chosen and misleading term as all who have been reading the papers are aware. At the particular institution where the writer is serving there was neither a strike nor a holiday in the sense of a closing of the institution, but the apparently anomalous situation of a virtually complete cessation of class attendance which was permitted by the faculty on the to-be-verified assumption of parents' and guardians' consent. The title "Lessons from the Shanghai Student's Strike" might have been chosen were it not for the fact that any instruction or edification that spectators derived from it presents no real novelty and constitutes but a rehearsal of previous knowledge. Then too "The Preservation of Appearances" might possibly have been a suitable heading were it not liable to the misunderstanding that a "Cosmetic Philosophy," to borrow a mot from Dr. Schiller, and not simply a few politico-philosophical observations, were about to follow. For that the preservation of appearances does have much to do with the cohesion upon which we would comment it is almost gratuitous to observe.

The phenomenon of the Student's "Strike" is a most interesting eddy in the turgid torrent of democratic aspiration in the East. The very slow train of ideas that has been lumbering along in the Chinese mind and has gradually gotten terribly behind schedule is being frantically coaled up by the student class in the hopes that it will both manage to keep on the track and reach its destination not too far behind time.

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Temptations here arise to think of single, double and multiple track minds which we must perforce resist as being perhaps frivolous.

To discuss the results actual or probable of the Student's "Strike" falls without the intention of this article. Whether the "Student Movement" is a "good thing" need not engage us here, though there is without doubt room for difference of opinion as to its practical efficacy. What we would invite attention to briefly is the feature of cohesion in the phenomenon of the Student's "Strike," and to determine whether this feature has any bearing on the general problem of setting up a democracy that will "democ" in this land.

The reader does not have to be reminded of the excessive amount of cohesion in Chinese society. He has experienced it almost daily if he has not read about it in books on China. That the preserving of appearances or "the saving of face" is closely connected with the fact and the sense of cohesiveness is also common knowledge. The recent "strike," of the students brought out this national characteristic, (perhaps Oriental characteristic), in a rather forceful manner. The fact that the "strike" was not directed against anybody, not even the Peking government, but was simply a brief respite from scholastic duties for the sake of street oratory and pamphlet dissemination left many students luke-warm or even opposed on grounds of conviction to the "strike." By no means all the students in Shanghai took part in the peaceful and well-organized propaganda, and yet nowhere so far as we know was there such a thing as the continuance of class attendance on the part of those who wished to continue their studies. There was no separation of the sheep from the goats whichever class is to be considered as less qualified for the fold of good citizenship. In other words, those who really did not wish to strike as well as the fence—straddling Laodiceans stayed away from their classes admittedly because of fear of censure from their fellow students. To employ a term used in connection with real strikes where non-compliance is visited with something worse than censure, they were afraid to be known as "scabs." To buck the current was regarded, and perhaps rightly, as injudicious since such action could easily lead to a questioning of purity of motive and of the proper amount of patriotic zeal.

One cannot but wish however that there had been at least more signs, outward and manifest, of disapproval on the part of those who were truly and conscientiously opposed to the "strike." Such signs would have been indeed hopeful and would have justified the writing of an article by somebody on the lessons from the recent "strike." Such assertion on the part of

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the conscientious objectors, no matter how feeble, would help the cause of democracy along quite far. That gregariousness is an instinct older than Adam and a persistently powerful fact of human nature we of course recognize. But it is just because it is such a prerequisite of society and a datum of human experience that it would seem that people need not be at such pains to urge it in proof of the perhaps useless and unprovable fact that the Chinese are "essentially" democratic. What impresses us at the present time is the almost fatuous use in both the East and the West of political catchwords and shibboleths, the erection of familiar political formulas into fetishes and generally promiscuous talking about Democracy without any attempt to clearly define it at least to ourselves and for ourselves. Oliver Wendell Holmes says somewhere that whenever we converse with another there are actually six persons talking: Ourselves as we are, ourselves as we see ourselves and ourselves as our friend sees us; and our friend has this three-fold aspect as well. There is more than a small grain of truth in this bit of humor, and from the present day glib talk about democracy, one wonders if after all we are not talking about a fact whose name is as yet truly legion.

Our problem in the West seems to be inarticulately understood as the restraint of individualism in its more extreme forms. At all events we do feel that the emphasis has been unduly placed on the question. "What are my rights?" and should be shifted to the question, "What are my duties?" Now the *individual's social point of view* and the *individual's regard for society's point of view* we must insist are very different things. It is to the failure to distinguish them that we might attribute that well-worn statement that the Chinese are "essentially" democratic. We can take it for granted in other words that the social individual is the basis of democracy, and that the emphasis has to be distributed, but not by any receipe or formula, both on the word social and the word individual. One is tempted to pursue further this line of thought, but it is perhaps too familiar. Like most familiar things however it is apt to be forgotten or neglected.

In conclusion therefore we would make the following observations anent the Student Movement in general and the recent Student "Strike" in particular:

(a). That there has been a pronounced and active individuation of a class or group within the nation.

(b). That this class or group tends too much to *be* the individual.

(c). That one of the hopes of a virile and democratic China must lie in the proper individuation of the members of the class.

(d). That it is quite probable that there will be an over individuation in reaction against mass cohesiveness.

If the above propositions be true the duty of those engaged in the business of education and the duty of educated people in general in China is patent.

To cohesiveness society owes its stability, but not its chance of permanent betterment.

Department of Philosophy.
St. John's University,
Shanghai, December 10, 1919.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: China and Extra-territoriality

References: Pp. 54,56,60.

Questions: 1. Are you quite sure you know the difference between Extra-territoriality and Exterritoriality? 2. On p. 24 we read the statement that China advocates the abolition of extra-territoriality in order that foreigners may have more freedom of trade. Is this the actual reason, or one thrown out for public consumption? 3. When did Extra-territoriality start in China? When was it legalized? 4. How many nations enjoy this "privilege" at present? 5. In what way is China discouraging the practice now? 6. Considering the length of time that this system has been used, and that a new system is now being tried by China would you advocate throwing over the whole of the old system now or waiting a little to see how the new one works? Give reasons for your answer. 7. Make a list of the "farsighted foreigners" who are advocating the abolition of this system. 8. What are the "essential preliminaries" outlined by the British Chambers of Commerce to the abolition of Extra-territoriality? 9. What weakness is pointed out by Dr. Tyau as being present in the Chinese Judiciary now? 10. Of what importance is this? 11. See *Note* to Topic 1, p. 496, *Millard's Review*, Nov. 22.

Topic 2. The Government of Shanghai

Reference: Pp. 53-55.

Questions: 1. What are the rules or Constitution called by which Shanghai is governed? 2. Have you ever read these rules? If not and you wish to have an intelligent idea of this subject: (1) Write to the Secretariat of the Shanghai Municipal Council and request a copy of The Land Regulations and Bye-laws, and (2) Read H. B. Morse's accounts of Shanghai in his "Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire," and "International Relations of the Chinese Empire." 3. Make a table showing the increase of the various nationals in Shanghai and see in what proportion each is increasing. 4. What new type of official is suggested as being desirable for Shanghai? 5. What has been the experience of American cities leading to the appointment of such an official, and what have been the results of his management? 6. Do you think that the appointment of such a man is in any way contrary to the present system of city government?

Topic 2: China and the Boycott

References: Pp. 55,75,78,79,81.

Questions: 1. Explain Pres. Wilson's statement. "A Nation Boycotted is Within Sight of Surrender"—to whom did it refer? Why is it quoted here? 2. What grave warning to the Chinese people and students is sounded on p. 55? 3. "provided real statesmanship prevails over foolish fanaticism". Use this phrase as the subject of a composition. 4. Does this phrase have any significance when applied to the News from South China, p. 79?

Topic 3: "Another View of the Shantung Issue."

References: Pp. 90,92.

Questions: 1. What is the relation between the heading, "Why so Solicitous of Japan's Feeling's, Mr. Rea?" to the material given in the quotation? 2. "There is no good or sane reason why the U. S. should set itself up as the sole judge of Japan's action"—Does this seem to be an example of impartial reasoning, or purely selfish reasoning? Why? 3. "The time old trick of playing one nation off against the other" is referred to. Can you give instances of this in the history of the relations of China with the other nations since 1834? 4. "China's regeneration must come from within." Meaning? Application? Practical?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. Public Opinion, and the Chinese Government at present

References: Pp. 66-68,70.

Questions: 1. What have been some of the hindrances to democratic evolution in China? 2. Is the idea of "the Voice of the People" a new thing in China? 3. What new turns has this idea taken recently? 4. Name some inventions that have influenced the growth and spread of democracy. 5. Is it possible for the "people to talk too much"? 6. What must accompany the People's Voice?

Note: The article by Mr. Addison on pages 60,62-66 on "The Value of Japanese Promises" is so explicitly built on one idea that it has seemed unnecessary to ask questions on it. But special attention is called to it.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Protecting Dollar Exchange

References: Pp. 86, 100.

Questions: 1. Find on p. 100 the New York-London rate. It states the number of cents in U. S. money that must be paid for an English soverign. 2. We are told on p. 86 that silver will be delivered to the American banks in the Far East when the price is U. S. $1.35 per ounce or more. On p. 100 what is the price of bar silver in London? 3. To test your understanding of the matter, see whether you can answer this question; Has the price of silver gone higher than U. S. $1.35? 4. What will happen to American silver if the price goes far above this? 5. Does it make any difference to the Chinese merchants if the value of the U. S. dollar continues to fall? Why or why not?

Topic 2: Trade in Food Products.

References: Pp. 97,98,99.

Questions: 1. Is it a good thing or a bad thing for California to sell rice to Japan from the point of view of Japan, from the point of view of the United States? 2. Answer the same question about the sale of Chinese eggs to America. 3. Answer the same question about the sale of Chinese bean oil to European countries. 4. Upon what principle do you base your answer in each case? 5. In China there is law and popular feeling against the export of rice to foreign countries. What is your opinion and why do you hold it? 6. Is there any feeling against the export of other food products to foreign countries?

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News from North China

A daughter was born on Wednesday, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Wolferz of Peking.

H. J. Hall of the Andersen Meyer and Company at Shanghai is in Peking on a short business trip.

Mr. Blanche, of Yokohama, the general agent for Cook and Son, is in Peking for a few days. He is stopping at the Wagon Lits Hotel.

C. Victor Long, Secretary to the Office of the American Commercial Attache for Japan, has been transferred from Tokyo to Peking.

Revered L. C. Porter lectured at the Language School on Chinese Philosophy on Monday. Dr. Smith will lecture at the same school on December 16th.

Mr. and Mrs. Oss of the S. D. A. Mission and Mr. E. Grubb who has joined the staff of Messrs Reiss and Company have recently enrolled in the Language School.

Jean Lamb, formerly employed in the office of the U. S. Naval Attache in Peking, and at present, representing the B. A. T., in Chin-wang-tao, is visiting in Tientsin.

The American College Women's Club will hold a meeting this afternoon at four thirty. President Pendleton of Wellesley who is now visiting in Peking will be the guest of the Club.

Prime Minister Chin Yung-peng gave a dinner in honor of the new Ministers and Vice-Ministers at his private residence last Saturday. The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet was also present.

R. A. Ritter of the Peking Y. M. C. A. has returned to Siberia. Mr. Ritter has been in the East for nearly two years. He was in Siberia for six months and spent the rest of the time in Peking.

One thousand pupils of the half-day public schools run under the patronage of General Yang I-te, Chief of the Chihli Police, graduated on Tuesday. They received diplomas from the Civil Governor.

Miss Emily Gilfillan entertained about forty guests at a dance at her home Friday evening. At the dance the engagement of Miss Gilfillan to George Hamilton, Dean of New York University, was announced.

The government has decided to continue the Peking-Suiyunan Railway to Urga and change the name to the Peking-Suiyuan-Urga Railway. General Tinge will be appointed Director-General of the new line.

Captain K. Wang, of Wusih, has returned to Peking from Europe where he assisted the Chinese peace delegation. Captain Wang is a graduate of West Point, and has now joined the Department of Aeronautics.

Albert C. Chapin, of the Manchuria Products Co., Mukden, is spending a few days in Tientsin. Mr. Chapin has recently returned from America where he was successful in establishing business relations for his firm.

A modern oil mill equipped with first class machinery for manufacturing, filtering and refining all kinds of vegetable oils, has been established near the Chingchung Bridge in Tientsin. The mill is expected to turn out six to ten tons of oil daily.

Monsieur Pierre Cornu, manager of the Tientsin branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, left

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Wednesday for Shanghai. He will later proceed to Hankow to take charge of the new branch of the Banque Industrielle established in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, father and mother of Willing Spencer, after having stayed in Japan for several months, returned to Peking last Saturday, and are now staying in the American legation as the guests of their son, Mr. Spencer, who is First Secretary of the legation.

The work of building the Victory Monument in the Central Park in commemoration of the victory of the Allies over Germany is being completed. The inauguration ceremonies will be held on New Year's Day in the presence of the different foreign ministers in Peking.

A lecture on Chinese bronzes will be given by A. F. Blanco on December 16, under the auspices of the School of Painting and Design of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts. By courtesty of Sir John Jordan, the lecture will take place in the British Legation Theatre.

The Chinese United Chamber of Commerce in Peking has received a telegram from the Chamber of Commerce at Chang-chia-kou, Inner Mongolia, urging that all the mercantile organs be united to uphold the government's sovereignty and secure justice over the Foochow outrage.

Many high officials and officers of Peking left for Paotingfu on Wednesday to attend the birthday of General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, on Thursday. The Civil Governor of Chihli, whose Yamen is in Tientsin, was also present on the occasion of his brother's birthday.

Li Ta-show has been appointed Director-General of the Lunghai Railway in succession to Shih Chao-tseng, who is being sent to Europe on a mission. Mr. Shih will leave Peking on the 27 instant. Mr. Li has been General Administrator of the Peking Hankow Railway for some years.

At a meeting of the professors and teachers of the government university, colleges and schools in Peking, held in the Law Department on Monday evening, it was resolved that all the professors and teachers would go on strike on Monday next unless their arrears of pay were paid in silver this week.

The funeral of Lt. Colonel Robertson, Military Attache of the British legation, who died in the Tientsin American Army Hospital, Monday, was held at the British legation Chapel in Peking on Wednesday. It was one of the most impressive demonstrations of sympathy and regret ever seen in Peking.

Word has been received from Washington that Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache for China, will return to Peking in May and that Charles Clarence Batchelder, United States Trade Commissioner, whose arrival at Shanghai is expected towards the end of next week, will act for Mr. Arnold.

Shih Yu-ming, senior clerk of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed acting Chinese Consul-General to New York. Mr. Shih is a great

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friend of Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to Washington D. C. Mr. Shih has been in the Foreign Ministry for many years, and is well versed in diplomatic affairs.

Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China dropped in suddenly at Tientsin on Monday, arriving at Tangku from America on a standardized vessel just released by the Shipping Board. He has come to Tientsin to hold the American court, and left soon after the completion of his judicial duties for Shanghai.

The annual general meeting of the Tientsin Ladies Benevolent Society was held in the Committee room of the Gordon Hall in Tientsin on Tuesday morning. The Society has experienced a busy year and done very good work. New officers were elected. Mrs. Warmsley was made president with Mrs. Payne as Vice-president.

On December 9, the giant Handley Page No. 1. made an exhibition flight under the direction of Captain Mackenzie, pilot, and Jack Barson, observer. The passengers in the warm saloon were Messrs Barson, Senior, K. C. Herning, K. Y. Wei, General Ching, Captain Tyler and Dr. Lee. It flew from Nanyuan to Peking and back.

The high school students of Tientsin, men and women, met on Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce office and perfected their union organization. Miss Wang of the 1st Girls' Normal School took the chair by popular acclamation. The name of the new organization decided on is "Tientsin High Schools United Student Association."

Lynn W. Meekins, acting Commerical Attache at the American legation in Peking, addressed the Tientsin American Chamber of Commerce at its regular monthly meeting on Thursday. His subject was on "GettingTogether." In the course of his speech he outlined the plans of the American Department of Commerce for increasing American trade in China.

At the present time the Union Language School in Peking has on its staff of foreign teachers, Dr. George T. Wilder, Dr. H. S. Galt, E. B. Price, Rev. C. H. Corbett, Rev. D. W. Oglivie, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Edwards, Dr. George T. Candlin, Dr. W. Sheldon Ridge, and Professor Perrin of Boston. In addition to these, there are seventy-five Chinese teachers.

Dr. C. C. Wang on December 6th was appointed by the Minister of Communications the representative of the Chinese government on the Technical Board for the operation of the Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways. Dr. Wang has recently returned from Europe where he served as technical delegate of the Chinese government at the Peace Conference, under the Commission on Rivers, Ports and Railways. Prior to this appointment, Dr. Wang was Managing Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Peking, December 13, 1919.

News from Central China

P. S. Heintzleman, the new United States Consul-General at Hankow, is expected to arrive here from Tientsin to take up his consular duties at Hankow.

M. F. Perkins, United States Consul-General at Changsha, Hunan, who arrived in Shanghai from Japan, is expected to arrive at Changsha with Mrs. Perkins and Master Perkins.

It is stated that E. C. C. Wilton, British Consul-General at Hankow, who went home six months ago on account of his health, is not returning to his post in Hankow, and possibly not to China.

A report in the native press has it that the Ministry of Communications is negotiating with a British concern for a loan of $1,000,000 to be used for the construction of the Canton Hankow Railway. The term of the loan is three years.

The death has been announced of General Mesny at his home in Hankow on December 19. Formerly General Mesny was a foreign adviser to Viceroy Chang Chih-tung whose progressive ideas seen in his industrial enterprises like Hanyang Iron and steel works and other factories in Wuchang were due to his inspiration.

The total value of electrical materials imported into Hankow during 1918 was Tls. 262,479 and for 1917 the value was Tls. 53,745, showing an increase of Tls. 208,734 for the past year. Machinery and parts imported last year was valued at Tls. 451,335 and at Tls. 461,808 in 1917, showing a decrease in value of Tls. 10,473.

The daily output of coal at the Pinghsiang Colliery, Kiangsi, the greatest colliery in South China, aecording to A. King, engineer-in-chief, is on the average about 2,200 tons, although far better results were on record. The coal mines at Pinghsaing were discovered in the Ming Dynasty when they were worked by native methods.

Che Ping-yuan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Industries of Hunan, officially denies the report that the governor of Hunan has signed a contract with Archibald Morsley G. Grant, a British mining engineer resident in Hankow, giving the latter a blanket concession for the working and development of all mines in the province of Hunan.

News has been received that a steamer of the Szechuan Railway and Steam Navigation Company on her maiden voyage from Ichang to Chungking went through two thirds of the voyage and past the worst of the rapids in the upper Yangtze gorges. At this season of the year the river up there is too shallow for large steamers to navigate.

Representatives from 34 schools in Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang, among which were several girl's schools held conferences in Wuchang to discuss measures to strengthen the boycott of Japanese goods as a protest against the Foochow affair. The authorities are not in favor of the students' attitude, fearing as they declared that a Japanese outrage might be repeated here.

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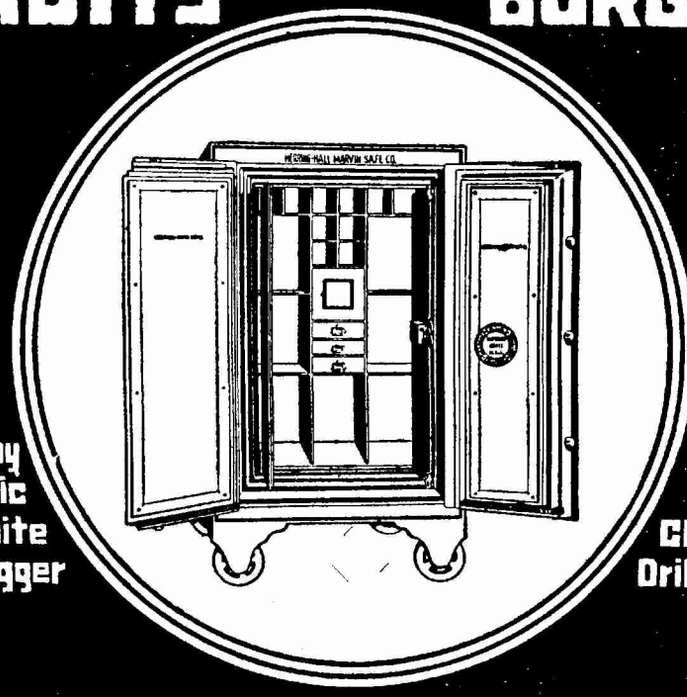

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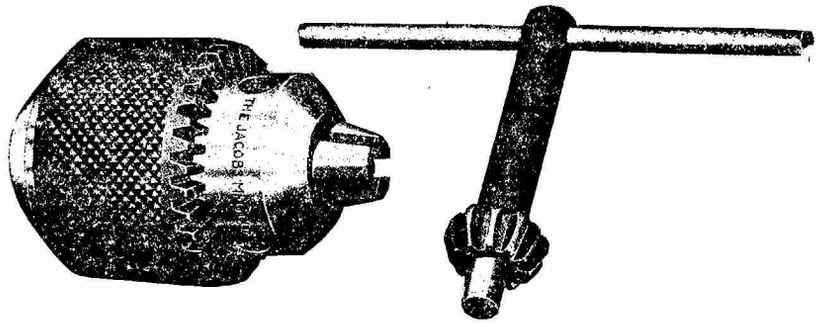

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SHANGHAI

There was a students parade last Sunday, December 7, in Hankow as a protest against outrage by the Japanese rowdies. The paraders held pennants and flags bearing inscriptions protesting against the action of the Japanese at Foochow and urging further boycotting of the Japanese goods. Good order was maintained and no interference was received from the Chinese police authorities.

The mining company formed by the joint capital of the officials and merchants of Hunan is now preparing plans to exploit an excellent coal mine in the vicinity of the district of Ninghsiang, Hunan. The authorized capital of $4,000,000, 40 percent of which being supplied by the Hunan government and the remaining 60 percent by the people. Preliminary field work is reported to be in progress.

The troops at Shasi, a treaty port in Hupeh some 881 miles above Shanghai, and 293 miles above Hankow, broke out in mutiny last month as a measure to force the authorities to pay them. Great disorder and terror reigned for a time, and the Chamber of Commerce did their best to maintain order. The governors of Hupeh have ordered 80,000 cashbills be forwarded there to pay their arrears. Peace and order has been restored.

Dr. Yen Teh-ching, Director of the Canton-Hankow, Hupei-Hunan Section, and Chinese representative on the Chinese Eastern Railway, has returned here from a visit to Harbin. His concurrent post as Chinese representative on the Eastern Railway, it is understood, will be succeeded by Dr. C. C. Wong, formerly director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, who has just returned from his railway investigation tour in Europe.

The proposal to tax foreign advertisers in Changteh, Hunan, has been adopted by the Changteh Police. Appointed places in that city have been set aside for all ordinary advertisments from both Chinese and foreigners. Advertisements not in the appointed advertisement places and made of material other than paper, like those of the Standard Oil Company, Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Jin-Tan Company of the Japanese, of somewhat permanent nature, are to be taxed according to their space and their period of existence.

The enormous export of antimony regulus from Changsha, the great exporting center of mineral products in Central China, during the past year totalled 248,897 piculs, showing an increase of 26,835 piculs over the unprecedented figure of the previous year. Shipments of wolfram ore figured 3,793 piculs, while manganese ore increased 97,180 piculs. Antimony (crude) and lead ore fell to 304,199 and 203,799 piculs respectively. The total value of electricals imported into Changsha in 1918 was Tls. 52,704, and machinery and parts imported was valued at Tls. 39,703, showing a decrease in both cases.

Great interest is being centered on a dispute between the Chinese merchants in Hankow and the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha Company regarding a wharf in the Chinese city at a very advantageous point where the Han River discharges into the Yangtze River. This wharf used to handle a large volume of inland trade by junks, and was formerly leased to the said Japanese company. On the expiration of the term, Chinese merchants insist that the contract should not be renewed and should not be occupied any longer by Japanese interests. The dispute has been in progress for about three months, and no definite understanding has been reached yet.

There is pratically no fresh development in the export market at Hankow, and very little business is

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moving. During the week under review, about 175,000 pieces of goatskin, 22,800 piculs of of wood oil and some hides were shipped to the United States. Some amount of sesamum seeds was exported to Italy, a great consumer of sesamum seeds. The demand for most products of export is in general brisk, but the silver situation, makes business difficult. Sellers of cotton are in evidence in the native market, being anxious to clear their stocks on account of the existing tight money market; but with the Japanese buyers holding off little business could be expected.

The students in Changsha have gone on strike since last week end and all schools in the city, including the two mission institutions, Yale School and the Hunan-Yale Medical College, were broken up. At the beginning the students attempted to burn some Japanese goods, but before this was done General Chang Ching-t'ang, brother of Military Governor Chang Ching-yao of Hunan, arrived at the scene, and being angry with this action of the students, threatened to put some of them to death if they persisted in burning Japanese goods. One student who escaped but was seized by the violent general's soldiers had his ears severely boxed by General Chang and was then taken to the police station. All students were furious against General Chang and as the last resort went home in a body on strike.

A dinner is being arranged at the Terminus Hotel, Hankow, in honor of the party of American capitalists and company promoters who have just completed arrangements with the Peking government for the establishment of a joint American-Chinese Bank and are now visiting here. The party consists of Edward B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation, Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank of New York, Mr. Galen F. Stone, president of Hayden Stone and Company, Boston, and Chairman of the Board of the Directors of the Pacific Development Corporation, and Mr. Vilhelm Meyer, president and general manager of Andersen Meyer and Company. The party will be entertained by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Hankow and also the Governors of Hupeh.

Hankow, December 14, 1919.

News From Honan

T'ang Hsin Chang, the appointed delegate by the Ministry of Education, has arrived here to investigate educational affairs.

The Mohammedans are going to organize a factory for believers of the religion and a sum of Mex. $3,000 has been raised for the purpose.

The tenth anniversary of the Church Mission and of Bishop W. C. White, was celebrated by holding a special meeting in the church on November 30.

Instructions have been sent out by all the magistrates ordering them to complete the organization of forestry associations before the end of the year.

The Tao-ching Railway Administration has decided to construct a branch line to Chang Kow and Li Feng of Taoists' for the purpose of transporting coal.

A document has been received from the preparatory office of the Cotton Industry that the Hsing Hua Cotton Mill is going to establish a branch in Chengchow.

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Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
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T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Mex. $500,000 has been sent out by the Yu Chuan Official Bank for circulating in the districts of Honan. Branches of the bank will be established in the most important cities.

More than 400 men and 300 school girls have joined the Natural Foot Association as its members and several branches were organized in some cities in Hupeh or the northern part of the province.

Beginning from December 3, Kaifeng students suspended their studies for three days and on December 4, they took part in a demonstration to protest against Japanese outrages in Fukien Province.

It has been reported that large quantities of flour have been exported to Japan by the Taifeng Flour Mill and measures have been taken by the Home Products Upholding Society to prevent its further transportation.

A meeting to discuss the Foochow incident was held in Fukow on December 8, and was attended by more than 300 persons. After its closing a patriotic demonstration took place and street lectures were given by the students.

A few days ago Hsu Shu-tseng (Little Hsu) went to Loyang to interview the National Defence Army there. After that he came to Kaifeng to see Governor Chao of Honan and then went to Pengpu to visit General Ni Shih-chung.

The model factory of Honan Province is advertising for 16 students of 15 to 20 years of age. Those who intend to enter it must take examinations on Chinese readers and arithmetic and the period of finishing the course is two years.

It has been decided to hold a People's Conference in the Fenglo Theater for discussion of Japanese aggression and affairs of Foochow. The Governor has been instructed to telegraph the Peking government to take strong measures in dealing with the Foochow affairs.

A document to the Civil Governor was received from the superintendent of Chinese students in U. S. A., stating that school fees of the students for the autumn term must be remitted to America before June 10th, while that for the spring term must be received before December 19.

A few days ago, conflagration took place in the dormitory of the Training Institution (Yu Tsai Kwan). Four buildings were burnt and all the articles and clothing of 50 or 60 students were destroyed. $1,000 were given for distributing among those who suffered most seriously.

A document to the Civil Governor was received from the Preparatory Office of cotton industry asking him to order his subordinates to organize cotton Industrial Associations within three months. The Industrial Bureau was ordered by the Governor to instruct the districts to organize the same.

T. J. K.

Kaifeng, Honan, December 12, 1919.

News from South China

The Cantonese merchants of salt have lodged a protest against the purchase of foreign salt by the Commissioner of Salt.

The Commission of Finance of Canton has asked the Military Governor to allow him to impose a ten per cent tax on the sale of properties.

The Wiltshire Regiment to be stationed in Hongkong, arrived from England on the *Trazos Montes*, Saturday, November 29.

The Kwong Ya Charitable Association of Canton is distributing free congee and clothing to the city's poor, as a result of the cold weather.

General Tan Ho-ming of Kwangsi reports that the present educational expenditures in his province amounts to three fifths of the provincial revenues.

Macao celebrated the anniversary of the restoration of the Portuguese soveriegnty from Spanish rule, last December 1, with parades and grand demonstrations.

The European-American Students of Canton have passed a resolution in favor of the retention of General Ngai Bong Ping, the Canton Police Commissioner.

The three big department stores of Canton report better business and are now open until nine o'clock nightly, instead of closing at six in the evening formerly.

Dr. Chao S. Bok, Chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Constitutionalist Provinces, has returned to Canton after an absence of three months in Peking and Shanghai.

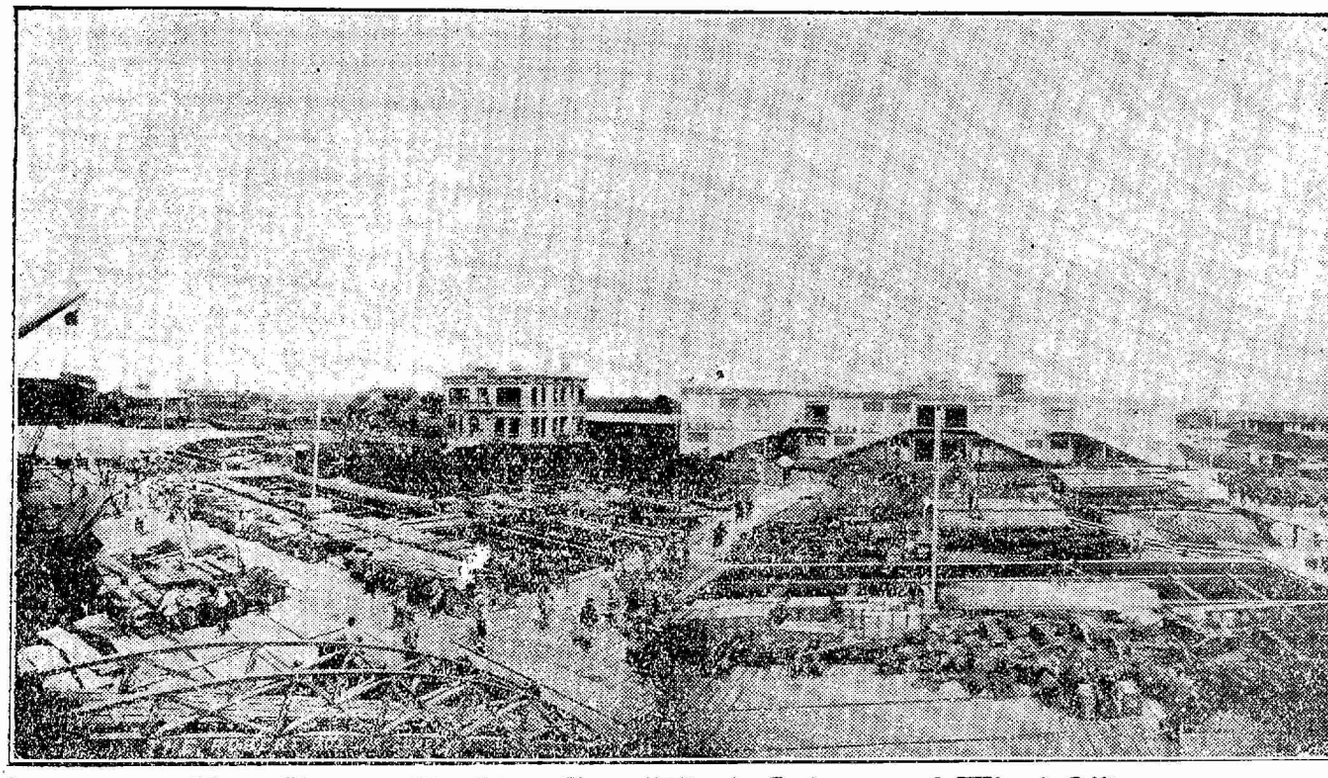
The Rev. Dr. M. G. Daniel, Archdeacon of the Assyrian Christian Church, gave a lecture on the plight of the Assyrians, on December 2. at the Canton Club, Shameen, Canton.

The members of the Cantonese Club of the National Assembly have lost their monthly subsidy of $1,000 from the Salt Commissioner's office, because of the decrease in revenues on salt.

The striking students at Canton have defied the order of the Civil Governor instructing the principals to expel all students failing to report to school three days after the issuance of the order.

The Administrative Council at Canton has approved of an appropriation of one-half million dollars from the customs surplus to be devoted to the extension of the arsenal at Shek-chiang, Canton.

The Kuomingtang Party members in the Provincial Assembly at Canton have expressed their opposition to



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SHANGHAI

the proposed appointment of General Shum Hung-ying for the Civil Governorship of Kwangtung.

A resolution has been introduced in the National Assembly calling for a revision of the Chinese-Dutch Treaty, so that Chinese residents in the Dutch Indies may receive better treatment and protection.

The National Assembly at Canton has sent a cable to the Senate of the United States expressing the Chinese nation's gratitude for adopting the reservations on the Shantung Clause in the Peace Treaty.

The establishment of a hospital for lepers in the Tai Kum Island, Chik-kai district, Kwangtung, has been proposed by the Canton Leper Charitable Institution to the high authorities of Canton.

The Japanese cruisers *Tokuwa* and *Adzuma*, with 120 cadets from the Naval College at Yokozuka on board, will arrive in Hongkong on December 21, on their way to the Mediterranean, on a training cruise.

The Police Department has issued instructions for regulation of automobile traffic in Canton, which is growing in proportion with the opening of more new maloos. Cars will also have to be licensed and registered from now on.

The students of the Physics and Chemistry Department of the Higher Normal School of Canton are working for the organization of a soap factory with a capital of $5,000, all of which are to be subscribed by the students themselves.

Mr. Charles A. Doyle, special representative of a number of leading American hotels, arrived in Canton December 4, and conferred with local hotel managers regarding tourist trade. Mr. Doyle is on his way to the Philippines and Australia.

The principals and students of the striking schools at Canton continue and are unable to agree over the cancellation of the strike. The students persist in their demand that Commissioner of Police, General Ngai Bong Ping, be punished.

The Japanese Consul-General at Shameen, Canton, brands the reports published in the local press regarding the Foochow fracas as incorrect, and has requested the Military Governor to have the Japanese version published by the local newspaper.

The striking students at Canton have threatened to camp out on the streets surrounding the various yamens of the highest Canton authorities until a satisfactory reply to their demands to remove the Police Commissioner is received from the said authorities.

A pavilion will be erected in the rear garden of the new Finance Administration Building in Canton to house some ancient relics recently unearthed in the old Finance yamen when the latter was dismantled. The relics consist of old iron and steel pillars said to be of the Han Dynasty.

It is reported that the Military government is about to call a conference of leading provincial authorities to consider military preparations for dealing with possible rupture with the Northern forces, which have been active in several directions, according to reports received in Canton.

More than four thousand persons attended the fifteenth anniversary of the Canton Christian College, at Hong lok, on November 29. The chief feautures of the program were athletic games, inspection of the whole campus, and a pageant on modern education as exemplified in that college.

General Lu Yung-ting is reported to be much interested in the development of the camphor industry in his province and to this effect has already planted more than 100,000 camphor trees at Honsien, Kwangsi. A company, capitalized at $400,000, will install a plant for the extraction and distillation of camphor.

The Provincial Assembly at Canton has called the attention of the Civil and Military Governors of the province regarding the persistent reports to the effect that the planting of opium poppy is spreading in Chaochow and Swatow under connivance if not secret encouragement of the high officials of this province.

Deposits of iron sulphite have been discovered in a place called Wang-kong, in Shek-ma-hui, Chingyuen district, Kwangtung. Dr. Ma Chun-wu, engineer of the smokeless powder works of the government reports favorably on the new mines; and as a result the referred factory plans to manufacture sulphuric acid from those minerals.

Addressing a crowd of 1,500 persons at a meeting held at the Honan Theatre, Canton, December 3, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who recently returned from the Paris Peace Conference, dwelt on the need of industrial development in China and said that foreign capital in form of productive machinery should be borrowed to open up the natural resources of the nation.

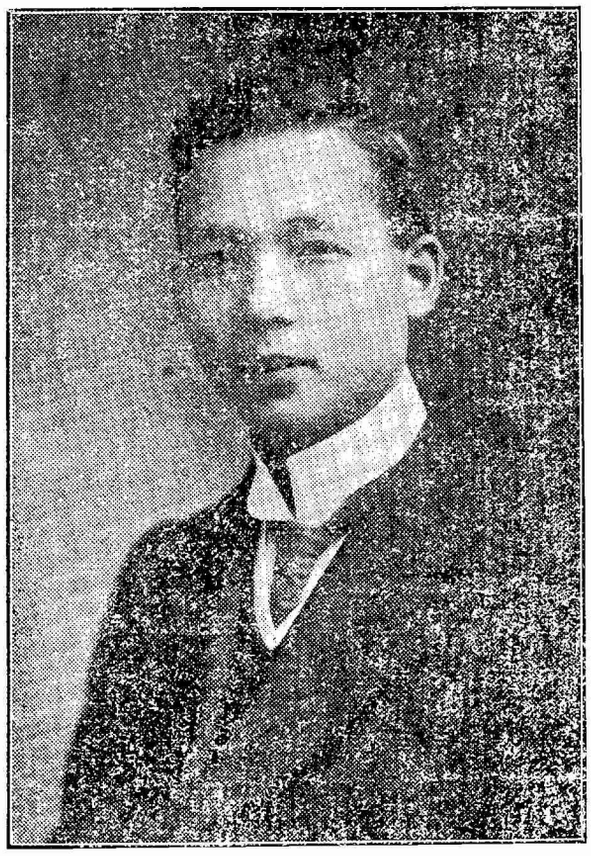
The members of the China Coast Officers' Guild and the Maritime Engineers' Guild at Hongkong have sent an ultimatum to the Shipowners Protection Association to the effect that should the demand of the guilds not be met with on or before December 17, the members shall refuse to take their vessels to sea from whatever port they may happen to be on midday of that date. The guilds demand a raise of 40 percent in their salaries. The Indo China Company, the China Navigation Company and two other shipping

companies are not affected in the dispute as they have already been paying the full wages asked by the shipping men.

H, W.

Canton, December 6, 1919.

Who's Who in China



Dr. Philip Tyau
(刁作鎏)

Dr. Philip K. C. Tyau, Acting Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was born in 1880 in Hsingning Hsien, Canton, and went to Honolulu at the age of 10 where his father was a well-known merchant. In 1896 he entered St. John's University, Shanghai. After graduation from that institution in 1901 he went to London and entered a secondary school in North London in order to learn Latin which was then a compulsory subject for the Entrance Examination to the older English Universities. After one year's preparation he enrolled himself at Christ College, Cambridge University. He obtained his B. A. degree in 1905 and his LL.B. degree in 1907. In the same year he became Barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple. He took his M. A. degree at Cambridge in 1908. During the interval between his graduation at Cambridge and Call to the Bar he took the second year Engineering Course at Sheffield University. He registered himself for the LL.D. degree at the London University but had to return to China before the completion of his course.

In 1907 he was appointed a Secretary to the Director General of the Imperial Student Mission which had charge of all Chinese students in Europe. He succeeded to the post of Director General in 1909. Owing to the increase of the number of students and the consequent appointment of a Director to each country he returned to Peking in 1910 and entered for the Examination for Returned Students and obtained the "Chin Shih" LL.D. degree. He was a successful candidate at the Palace Examination in 1911 and was appointed a Hanlin of the First Grade (Compiler of the Imperial Academy). In 1907 he was asked to join the Wai Wu Pu (Foreign Office) but did not do so until 1910 when he was appointed a Member of the Press Bureau.

During the Revolution in 1911-1912 he took up the editorship of the "Peking Daily News." On the assumption of his office President Yuan Shih-kai appointed Dr. Tyau one of his secretaries and when the Wai Chiao Pu (Foreign Office) was reorganised he was appointed concurrently one of its four secretaries. In August 1912 he was appointed Councillor of the legation in London where he remained until April 1916 when he was recalled by President Yuan Shih-kai for some specific duty. On his arrival at Peking in June after the President's death he rejoined the Wai Chiao Pu as an Assistant Secretary.

In 1917 he was appointed concurrently Assistant Secretary of the Cabinet. In April 1918 he was made substantive Secretary of the Wai Chiao Pu and since December last he has also been an Acting Councillor and Acting Chief of the Intelligence Bureau. At the Higher Civil Service Examination of this year he was appointed an Examiner for the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

Dr. Tyau has had the Second Class Chia Ho Decoration conferred on him and also the Third Class of the Illuminated (Pao Kuang) Chia Ho.

Dr. Tyau is one of the few returned students who have gained laurels at out door games and have kept them up after their return to China. He was Captain of Christ College Cambridge at lawn tennis and represented Cambridge University more than once at that game although he did not play in the Oxford-Cambridge match which alone entitles a player to receive the "Blue." He was also a member of his College team at Association football and played in the University League. He is the champion of the Peking International Lawn Tennis Club and recently won the open singles championship at Tientsin.

Dr. Tyau is a Christian and takes a great interest in the Y. M. C. A. work.

NOTICE

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Beg to announce they have opened an office at **NO. 5 JINKEE ROAD, SHANGHAI,** and offer to their customers in China the services of their milling engineers as at home. We wish to thank the users of "WOLF" machinery for their past patronage and regret the disadvantage to them in the past five or six years by not being in a position to buy our full "WOLF" equipments which are of the highest efficiency.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 12. Peking dispatch states large mass meeting held to protest against Foochow affair and strengthen anti-Japanese boycott.

December 13. Announcement made of forming of new Sino-American Bank, with capital of $10,000,000 fully subscribed, to be headed by Chien Nung-shun as president.

The Master Key to China's Wealth

FOR developing China's immensreso industry, Engineering is the Mter

Today China needs Power for oper g I Lighting. She needs Metals and line production for the domestic as l a Mills. All kinds of Modern Builgs must be extended. And all of the Supplies.

It is these lines that enable Chinnot in which she can compete in the orld is specializing.

Our Home Connections (

IN the first place, we have established close connections with reliable home manufacturers. These concerns understand manufacturing for export business and furnish complete technical data to work on. Furthermore, they look to us not as their commercial agents alone, but as their engineering representatives in this field. Relations with them are so close that they have sent their own representatives to co-operate with us as members of our organization.

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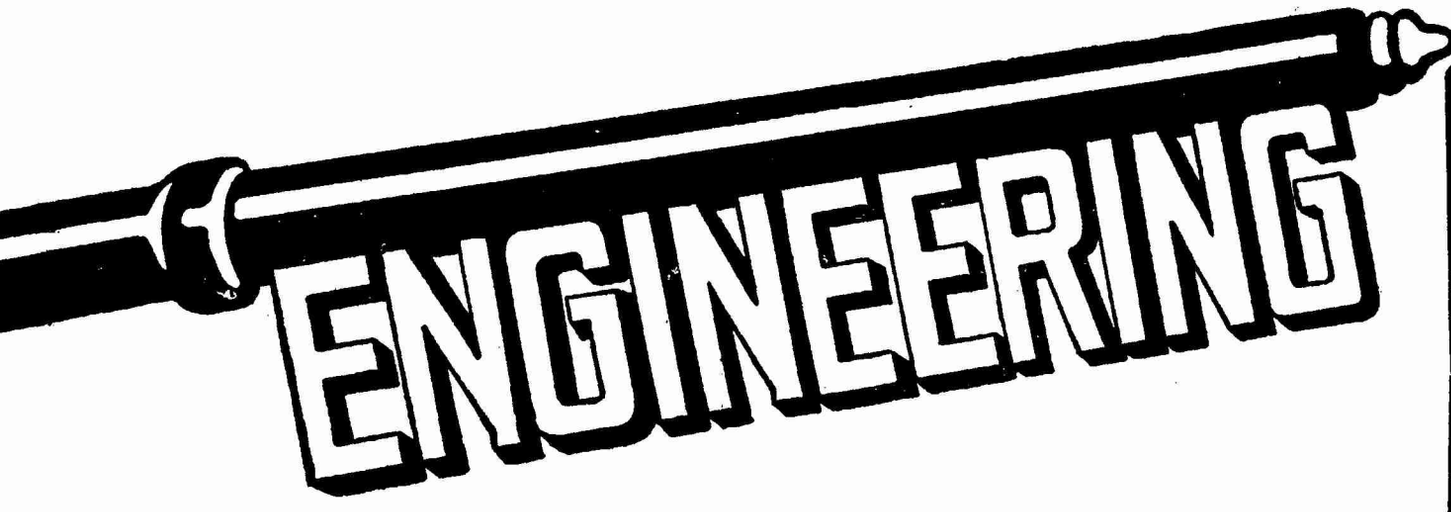

se resources and supplying modern equipment for her expanding commerce and Master Key.

ating Factories, Mills, Railways, Mines, Waterworks, Pumping Plants, and Electric Minerals for her Manufactures. She must have more Mills to increase her well as the international markets — particularly Textile, Flour, Rice, and Oil ldings must be erected. Her systems of Railways, Telegraphs, and Telephones, f these engineering projects require Engineering, Mechanical and Electrical

a not only to increase her own wealth but to equip herself for those industries world's Markets. And it is these lines in which our Engineering Department

Our Engineering Staff

INCLUDES a corps of engineers who are specialists in their lines. They have experience in every phase and detail of the complete mill and plant. They are qualified to advise on the best types and sizes of machinery, and to design and supervise installations; and above all, they adapt their plans to the local requirements because they are familiar with this country.

Our Service

EMBRACES home offices in New York, San Francisco, Seattle, and other foreign centers for purchasing and shipping. Our head office at Shanghai, with branches throughout China, serve every part of the country. We have affiliations in all parts of the world.

Any engineering problem, any requirement for machinery and supplies, any plan for developing China's resources and industries will receive our careful attention.

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You Will Experience no Difficulty in Selecting A Gift for the most Fastidious.

Our Large Variety of the Choicest Articles Makes Christmas Shopping A Pleasure.

MAISON DE PARFUMERIE

40 Nanking Road

December 14. Dispatch from Tsinan, Shantung, states Japanese have asked a halt on student demonstrations and fear trouble in the province.

December 15. Japanese note of protest against Peking demonstration rejected.

December 16. The Pacific Development Company, according to an announcement from Peking, has taken over rights to $30,000,000 loan to China and contract has been signed.——Half million dollar Pao-fung Cotton mill, Shanghai, destroyed by fire.

December 17. Famous Tousewei Orphanage of the Jesuit Fathers, Siccawei, Shanghai, visited by fire destroying arts and crafts department and dormitories at an estimated loss of $1,000,000.

SIBERIA

December 11. New Siberian cabinet announces adoption of civil rule with full support to army.

December 12. Reign of terror reported in Omsk under Bolshevik regime.

December 13. Bolsheviks on the North-Russian front have been driven back.

December 16. New attacks of Reds in South meet with defeat.——Bolsheviks make further advances in Siberia.

December 17. News dispatch declares Bolsheviks will leave European Russia and center in Central Asia.

JAPAN

December 12. Admiral Gleaves, commander of the U. S. Pacific Fleet and staff, entertained by Japanese government.

GENERAL

December 12. French Chamber has opened first session after election with new Alsace-Lorraine delegates seated.

December 13. United States said to be near break with Mexico.——An alleged intercepted wireless message from Lyons states France and Great Britain have accepted the treaty reservations made by the United States Senate.

December 14. Captain Ross, Australian aviator, reported to have successfully completed flight from London to Australia.——The German government continues its silence on Allied demands.——United States said to be weathering a sugar crisis.

December 15. Allied forces reported to be gathering to invade Germany and that a renewal of war is held to be a possibility.——Coal strike in America is ended by a compromise.——U. S. Naval Board urges extensions in the Pacific to total $158,000,000 for cost of construction.

December 16. President Wilson said to oppose break with Mexico at present.——Germany given last chance by Allies.

December 17. Germans reply to Allied demands asking concessions but consenting to the whole. ——D'Annunzio states terms on which he will negotiate with Italian government.——Allied Army in Europe will remain there with Marshal Foch at its head.——U. S. investigations lead to revelation of the buying of arms in Europe by Mexicans and the consorting of officials of the government in the United States with radicals.

Men and Events

Prof. J. E. Williams of Nanking University, who has been in the United States on leave of absence for the last eighteen months, returned to China this week.

According to notices issued the annual general meeting of the American Association of China will be held in the rooms of the U. S. Court for China on Monday, December 29, at 5;15 p.m.

Frank P. Lockhart, Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State Washington, D. C. arrived in Shanghai this week after a trip through North China and Japan.

Maurice F. Loewenstein, president of the Pacific Development Corporation of New York, Manila and San Francisco, is in Shanghai on his way home to the Philippines after an extended trip to the United States.

J. Morgan Clements, trade commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign Domestic Commerce, U. S. A., is in Shanghai and is staying at the Astor House. Mr. Clements has just returned from an extensive trip in Manchuria and North China.

News was received by Dr. J. T. Proctor, who is executive secretary of the East China Mission of the American Foreign Baptist Mission Society, Shanghai, of the death of his father, D. M. Proctor, 77 years old of Monroe City, Missouri.

At the annual meeting of the China Native Goods Development Society, on Saturday, December 13, Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs was elected president of the society and Wang Chin-an and Wang Wen-tien, were elected Vice-presidents.

A public meeting of the Shanghai Civic League was held in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, December 18, to consider the needs of destitute refugees to try to devise some means for their relief. The chair was taken by Dean Walker.

According to a notice issued on December 11, the plant formerly occupied by the Amos Bird Company, 91 Yangstepoo Road, Shanghai, was taken over by the Midland Packing Company who will continue the business heretofore conducted by the Amos Bird Co.

Sixty Chinese students are enrolled in the various departments of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., this year. It is the largest number of Chinese students to enroll in the history of the school. About twenty-five percent are government supported students.

Hsu En-yuan, Vice-president of the newly organized Chinese-American Industrial Bank, arrived in Shanghai on December 17 and will be here for several days. While in Shanghai he will be the guest of Fu Siao-en of the Asia Banking Corporation at 443 Avenue Joffre.

George Whitley, representative of the Standard Textile Products Company of New York, is in Shanghai after a trip through Australia, New Zealand, India, Straits Settlements, Indo-China, Philippine Islands and South China. His company is the largest manufacturer of oil cloth and linoleums. Their agents in China are Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd.

The development of the Pacific Coast Naval establishments at a cost of $158,000,000 the work to cover a period of five years, has been recommended by a special naval board of the United States Navy, headed by Rear Admiral J. McKean. The proposals include bases at Bremerton, Wash., San Francisco, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Guam and Manila Bay.

C. H. Black, accompanied by his son, C. H. Black, Jr. and their wives of Seattle, who have been in Shanghai on business for several days departed this week for Manila on their home voyage to America. Mr. Black, Sr., is president of the Seattle Hardware Company, a trustee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and chairman of its industrial bureau.

Among those arriving in Shanghai of the *Empress of Russia* on Monday, December 15 were Captain Robert Dollar, pioneer American steamship man in the Orient, accompanied by Mrs. Dollar, who will be in Shanghai about two weeks on a tour of inspection; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Burkill and Miss Burkill; Mrs. H. C. Gulland; M. Speelman; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Mills; and Captain J. Quayle.

A discussion on "Class Prejudice," took place at a meeting of the Quest Society on Monday afternoon, December 15. Dr. H. Chatley led the discussion, in which he stated that war, machinery, the factory system and education has taught men the combination with two results: (1).—Greatly increased power and production and (2).—Minimizing of individual prominence by combination against it.

General Gaida and his staff were guests of honor at a tiffin given by Wang I-tang, Chief Northern Peace Delegate, in Hardoon's Garden on Saturday, December 13. Among those present in addition to General Gaida and his staff were: Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, S. A. Hardoon, Barnes Moss, Commercial Adviser to the Chinese government, Pea Lingjee, Dr. Chang Hu, N. T. Yang and S. K. Chen.

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New York City, cable address "Chemfic, N.Y." offers all industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc., such as Caustic Soda, Bichromate of Soda, Bichromate of Potash, Silicate of Soda, Methyl Alcohol, Sulphate of Ammonia, Carbolic Acid (Phenol), Saccarin, Acetanilid, Yellow Prussiate of Soda, Turpentine, Rosin, Acetic Acid, and other commercial chemicals and drugs. This company is interested in buying Chinese Products such as Egg Products, Camphor, Menthol, Waxes, Roots, Herbs, etc. We will pay expense of cables.

The latest American university to establish regular courses in the Chinese language is the University of Detroit. In an announcement made on November 18, the bulletin of the school stated that a Chinese teacher, Mr. Tung had been employed for regular courses in the Chinese language. In addition the circular states that one of the lecturers in the school will be Hon. Charles Denby, former American Consul-General at Shanghai.

It has been announced that Samuel J. Mills, formerly of the faculty of Shantung University, Shantung, will be in charge of a new course in the Chinese language to be given at New York University. Mr. Mills was born in China and had his early schooling here, later attending Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. The course is purposely designed to give those planning to enter the Chinese field a sufficient mastery of Chinese to carry on business transactions.

M. D. Howell, manager of the export department and one of the prominent officials of Montgomery, Ward and Company of Chicago, died suddenly of heart failure on the *Empress of Russia* while on his way to the Orient. His death occurred about midway between America and Japan. He was accompanied by Mrs. Howell who returned to Chicago from Yokohama. This is Mr. Howell's first trip to the Orient, although his company has for several years had an extensive business in this part of the world.

Shanghai offices of the Los Angeles Pacific Navigation Company, who will soon inagurate a trans-Pacific freight service, have been established at 1 Kiukiang Road, with R. D. Bunn, formerly of Andersen, Meyer and Company, and managing director of the Shanghai office of the China Pacific Commercial Company, as agent. The new line will operate from Los Angeles to Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Manila and Hongkong. The first vessels of the company, the *West Montop and West Hika*, are expected to arrive during February and March.

A fire doing damage to the extent estimated at $1,000,000 destroyed the arts and crafts plant and dormitory buildings at the Siccawei Orphanage on Tuesday evening, December 16. The property was not insured and therefore is a total loss. The fire started in the lumber yard destroying the godown and spreading to the dormitories. In one of the dormitory buildings was the collection of antiques and curios, the property of Brother A. Beck, head of the sculpture and carpentry department, which was saved. Father Bouvet estimated the value of the collection at Tls. 250,000.

The Koster Company of Shanghai on Monday, December 15 held a reception at its new offices in the Kelly and Walsh building at 12 Nanking Road.

KEEP YOUR CAR BRIGHT AND NEW AND YOUNG!

Few persons realize the low cost and simplicity of application of the ***S. C. Johnson and Son's auto products.***

In the evening after you have used your car for the day, instruct your boy or chauffer to use ***Johnson's auto-cleaner.*** It removes dirt, scum, road oil and grease. ***Johnson's prepared wax*** gives a hard, dry, glass-like polish which does not collect or hold the dust.

And then there are the other ***Johnson and Son's Auto Products:*** Carbon Remover, Radiator Cement, Black Lak, Auto Lak, Stop Squeak Oil for the springs, Blow out, Hastee Patch, etc.

PRICE LIST

5½ oz	Auto Wax (Paste)	45 cts.	each
8 oz	Cleaner	45 „	„
½ pint	Carbon Remover	80 „	„
1 pint	„ „	$1.25	„
½ pint	Raditator Cement	80 cts.	„
1 pint	„ „	$1.25	„
1 pint	Black Lak	1.25	„
1 quart	„ „	2.25	„
1 pint	Auto Lak	1.90	„
½ pint	Stop Squeak Oil	45 cts.	„
1 pint	„ „ „	65 „	„
3 inch	Blow out	95 „	„
3½ „	„ „	$1.15	„
4 „	„ „	1.50	„
4½ „	„ „	1.65	„
5 „	„ „	1.90	„
Small	Hastee Patch	65 cts.	„
Medium	„ „	$1.25	„

Don't ride in a dingy unkept car. Order these products today and keep your car young.

Sole Agents

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89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN.

SHANGHAI.

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The Koster Company acts as the foreign agents of the California Barrel Company of San Francisco, manufacturers of barrels and cooperage equipment. In addition to this the company is rapidly branching out into many other lines of imports and exports. John A. Baker of San Francisco arrived in Shanghai this week on the s. s. *Nile* to join the local staff of the Company. Maurice Whelan, who is now in Japan will also join the Koster Company upon his arrival.

A German subject who has been interned in Japan recently applied to one of the American Missionary schools in China for a position as professor of music and other advanced subjects. The applicant for the position stated in his letter that he had been a professor in the Deutsch Chinesische Hochschule in Tsingtao, but because of taking part in the fight against the Japanese in 1914 he was captured and interned in Japan for the duration of the war. "During my internment in Japan," the war prisoner stated, "I have been employed as translator in one of the German-Japanese Technical High Schools of Japan."

That the Shantung clause had brought a greater knowledge of China and a more close investigation of the country and its commerce was the declaration of Capt. Robert Dollar in a talk before the Shanghai Rotary Club at the weekly tiffin, Thursday, at the Cafe Parisien. Captain Dollar said that there were few persons in the United States today who did not have an almost intimate knowledge of the Shantung situation. He also sketched the labor troubles of the United States, their causes and results, and asserted the present high cost of living was due to a falling in the production of the country. The foreign commerce of the nation is being built steadily, Captain Dollar said, and the present balance of trade is decidedly in favor of the United States.

Beginning on Tuesday, December 16, a conference of the "China for Christ" under the auspices of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, was opened, in the Union Church Hall. Representatives from various provinces of China have come to Shanghai to attend this conference, which closes on Saturday, December 20. A campaign is to be launched at this conference. A wide survey of China is now being conducted by the China Continuation Committee under the direction of M. T. Stauffer, who is gathering data on occupations of missionaries which will be issued in volume form next year. It is reported that this survey is more accurately compiled than any other heretofore gathered. Some of the information has been gathered by correspondents and covers the vast territory of Mongolia, Sinkiang, Tibet and Indo-China.

Efforts are being made by Japanese in Switzerland to recruit Swiss officers and sub-officers for service in the army of Japan, according to a recent dispatch of the Associated Press quoting the *Neuf Zurich Zeitung*. The publication declares the recruiting is being carried on by agents with the consent and authorization of the Japanese Minister of War, who are offering high salaries, passages paid and bonuses. The enlistment period, according to the journal, is for five years and the conditions provide that if Japan within this period enters into war the Swiss officers must serve in the army under superior Japanese army, except against their native country. The newspaper declares that this alleged recruiting is in violation of the Swiss constitution and that never have so many Japanese diplomats, officers and agents been in Switzerland as at present.

How Many American Children in China?

Along with the campaign for funds to construct and equip a modern American school in Shanghai, there is also being conducted a general census of all American children in China in order that accurate figures may be available when the time for building construction actually comes. The census work is being conducted by C. L. Boynton, secretary of the Shanghai American School Board. Circulars asking for detailed information regarding the number of Children, their ages, etc., have been distributed and to date about 180 parents have reported facts relating to 322 children under twenty years of age. While it is not possible to give satisfactory totals as yet, some facts relating to the first 112 children reported as residents of Shanghai are of interest. In this number are 59 boys and 53 girls. Sixty-seven are of missionary parentage and 45 belong to the business community. Further information regarding the educations of their parents is also of special interest in this connection. The fathers of 107 of the Children had completed high school educations and the mothers of 103 had completed high school courses. The fathers of 99 and the mothers of 77 children had completed full college courses; the fathers of 67 and the mothers of 31 children had completed full professional courses in addition to the college academic course. The census is now being taken as rapidly as possible of all Americans living in the four provinces on Anhwei, Chekiang, Fukien and Kiangsu. In addition to the figures given in the foregoing, the School Committee has in hand facts regarding more than 700 other American children born in China in the same periods and is compiling this information, since all of these children are potential patrons of the new Shanghai American School which is now in the realm of realities.

The figures for the campaign for funds for the purchase of land and construction of buildings up to this week are as follows:

American School Fund

The following is a list of contributions received during the week ending December 20, 1919:

AMERICAN FIRMS

	Tls.	Mex. $
Struthers & Dixon	250.	
	250.	

OUTPORTS

H. S. Carey...B. A. T. Co., Canton		25.
S. T. Polk.....C. Import & Export Lumber Co., Foochow	120.	
	120.	25.

SHANGHAI

R. D. Bunn	60.	
T. E. Doremus	120.	
L. Everett	120.	
C. D. Giauque		250.
Barnes Moss	100.	
S. R. Sheldon		60.
E. C. Stocker	100.	
	500.	310.

The Siccawei Fire Might Have Been Prevented!

Every fire is small when it starts. That is the time to kill it, not when it has spread to the entire building.

The same thing applies to motor cars, motor launches, business offices, schools, hotels, and your own home.

Fire and anxiety about possible fires cause worry, sadness and cost money.

A small sum invested in *FYR-FYTER* will prevent all of this because it kills fires when they are small.

In Brass.....$12.00
In Gun Metal.....12.50
Refilling-fluid, per tin.....2.00

FYR-FYTER never clogs—is always convenient and ready.

Order from

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.
89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai

MISSIONARIES

E. S. Burket	60.	
F. D. Gamewell		50.
Henry N. McNulty		25.
W. H. Taylor		10.
	60.	85.

SUMMARY

	Taels	Mex $	Gold $
Previously reported	62,237.16	12,978.81	2,200.00
Received since last report:			
American Firms	250.00		
Outports	120.00	25.00	
Shanghai	500.00	310.00	
Missionaries	60.00	85.00	
Total	63,167.16	13,398.81	2,200.00

GRAND TOTAL in Mex. (approx.).....$100,950.00
WE MUST HAVE TAELS.....150,000.

More Thanks for the American Senate's Reservations

A committee composed of five prominent Chinese of Shantung Province, on December 5, called upon American Vice-Consul Allman at Tsinanfu and requested him to send the following cablegram to the American Senate at Washington:

"The American Senate reflecting the sentiments of the American people shows a fine spirit of justice in adopting reservations to the articles of the Peace Treaty that relate to Shantung. We, the Chinese people, extend to the American people our heartfelt thanks and eternal gratitude for the action taken by the American Senate."

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The committee which represented the Shantung Provincial Assembly, the Board of Education, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Agriculture and the Students Union, expressed their hope that the relations between China and the United States would become increasingly intimate and that American capitalists would begin to invest more capital in China in order to develop native industries and transportation facilities.

How Chinese Women Students Helped In the Chinese Patriotic Movement

Since the Japanese outrage in Foochow, the students all over China have been aroused to flaming indignation. The Shanghai Students Union decided that all the schools in Shanghai should make a protest of four days with the aim of stirring up the patriotism of the people and of strengthening the boycott which has been neglected since the students resumed their classes. The students carried out their purpose in two ways; first by telling the people about Shantung and Foochow and second, by emphasizing the boycott as the only safe weapon to use against the Japanese.

It was on Wednesday morning, December 2, that our member on the executive committee of the Shanghai Students Union came back and reported to us the resolutions that were passed by the representatives of all the schools of Shanghai. Though full of enthusiasm and patriotic spirit we are all young and inexperienced so the first thing we did was to consult with our teachers as to how we should spend the days in the most advantageous way. The cooperation between the teachers and students of the school has always been carried on in a splendid way. Since the establishment of self-government the teachers always trust us and treat us as the new women of China who are capable of serving their country in the right way. In the afternoon a meeting of the whole student body was held, plans worked out and different groups for printing, lecturing and investigating were formed. It was decided that each student should sign a pledge not to buy any Japanese goods however small. Honors were to be given those who got their families to sign the pledge and severe fines were to be paid by those who failed to keep it. As several other Christian girls schools felt the need of discussing with each other as to how the days should be spent, a meeting was arranged for two delegates of each school to meet at McTyeire School on Hankow Road. This meeting proved so helpful that we decided to have it once a month at least.

Owing to the important business of the Union during those four days our representatives on the different committees went to the office every day. Some went on streets and looked after the students so that they would not commit any violence. Our member on the social committee of the Union proved that the young women of China can do things as well as the boys.

The girls were not properly treated. For intsance one of the girls stopped at a half-open door with the intention of going in. She knocked and the servant came out and told her to go away immediately. The girl politely and patiently asked for an interview with the mistress but the servant at the suggestion of the mistress pushed her out and violently shut the door. The girl was not angry or disappointed at all but took it sweetly in the hope that she could have a better chance to see the woman and awaken her sometime later. One day as four girls were distributing circulars in Chapei near Szechuen Road they were met by an angry Japanese. He was very anxious to learn what was in the circular so he called out with a rude voice, thinking that the girls would submit to him. "Give me one!" The girls did not say a word but looked at him. Then he said again, "Can do?" The girls replied, "No can do," and he said, "Why?" They did not argue with him but walked away. He was very angry but dared not commit any violent action, so he pointed out the girls to the policemen wanting them to take the girls to the police station. On the whole we feel that the family lecturing is the most helpful and shortest way of educating the people. We certainly have won the hearts of the women because they know clearly that the salvation of the country is not only upon the shoulders of the students but upon themselves also. They understand that "Unity is strength" and that is only by uniting with each other that we can reach our goal.

In this investigation McTyeire girls learned that to accomplish anything, co-operation of all the people is a necessity. One person is not to be blamed for the failure of anything nor to be praised for the success of the thing. So far as the boycott is concerned it is not of much value because to make it very successful it takes the cooperation of the merchants, the mass of the people and the students. But still no disappointment is shown among the girls. They will fight through all the difficulties until the victory is won for nothing that is worth while is easy to accomplish.

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

Yui Soo-tsing, Chang E-tsung.

The Shanghai Mission to Ricsha Men

The Shanghai Mission to Ricsha Men has just issued its sixth annual report and shows the able work done by mission under the direct supervision of the founder and honorary director, George Matheson, 1-a Jinkee Road, Shanghai. The object of the mission is to uplift and help the coolies generally and to ameliorate, as far as practicable the condition of the sick and destitue among them. In Mr. Matheson's work he is assisted by J. C. Clarke, honorary treasurer, and Mrs. George Matheson, honorary secretary. During the winter months when the ricsha men have smaller fares, little clothing, a small amount of food and no home to return to at night, the halls of the mission which are bright, warm and cheerful and where a few bowls of rice can be obtained with a ticket and if necessary warm

clothing given them, the ricsha men find this place the center of attraction. In case of sickness the men are sent to the hospital where they receive attention and kindness. In response to an appeal last year the mission obtained a sum of Mex. $2,480.27 which provided food and clothing for the ricsha men.

Women and Events

A variety entertainment under the management of N. Bredan, a comic artist, is announced to be given at the Kwang Theatre, North Szechuen Road, Shanghai on Saturday evening, December 20.

Mrs. H. A. Wilbur of 124 Dixwell Road, entertained at dinner on Sunday evening, for Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Woods of the South End House Boston, Mass., who are at present in Shanghai. Mrs. Wilbur before coming to Shanghai was a teacher in the South End House at Boston.

A program of Christmas music will be given at the Town Hall on Friday evening December 19, at 8:15 o'clock. There will be a chorus of 300 voices, with four soloists, assisted by the Municipal orchestra. The chorus will be under the direction of C. D. Giauque, and the soloists are: Miss Myra B. Olive, Elizabeth Spencer, Charles S. Keen of Nanking, and Dr. Samuel Chiu.

The American Woman's Club assisted by the Navy Y. M. C. A. gave a dance at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, December 18, Shanghai, for the British, Italian, American, French sailors on the *s. s. Wilimngton*, *South Dakota*, *Villalobos*, *D'Estrees*, *Gnat*, and the Italian submarine chasers. Many American, British and French ladies were present. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

A reception in honor of Admiral Gleaves, Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Miss Gleaves of the *U. S. S. Dakota*, and United States Consul-General Cunningham and Mrs. Cunningham was held at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday afternoon, December 17, given by the officers and members of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, from 4:30 to 7 p.m. Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the Club and former presidents were in the receiving line. Dancing took place from 5:30 to 7.

At the British Consulate-General on Monday, December 15, the Second Class Royal Red Cross, was conferred upon Mrs. F. W. Baker, by the British Consul-General, J. W. Jamieson. Mrs. Baker joined service in August 1914, she served two years in the hospital in England and went over to France on June, 1916, and was demobilized in January 1919. A representative group of ladies and gentlemen were present at the consulate when the honor was conferred.

A fine assortment of Christmas candies may be ordered from Miss Riley, at 41 Range Road, telephone North-1674. Any orders will be filled promptly in bulk form or supplied in neatly tied boxes, also tin boxes are used for packing the candy with an additional cost of ten cents. Orders will be taken for fudge, divinity, fruit divinity, peanut brittle, walnut brittle, pincouchi, caramels, and chocolate creams. The prices range from sixty cents to eighty cents a pound and will be taken by telephone.

At the nineteenth annual state convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution held in Lansing, Michigan, Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier of Shanghai and state regent for the Orient, was present and told the members there of the daughters in the oriental lands.

The Path to Perfect Beauty

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"The Philippine Chapter of the D. A. R.," said Mrs. Lobingier, "is six years old and was the first American organization in the Far East to contribute to the Red Cross in its opening work." Mrs. Lobingier is at present in America where she will spend the winter months before returning to the Orient.

About 200 American children assembled on Tuesday afternoon at the Carlton Cafe as guests of the American Woman's Club, at their annual Christmas party for the children. In the ball room was found a Christmas tree aglow with colored electric lights, tinsel, and at the foot of the tree was a large collection of toys which will be distributed to the destitute boys and girls in Shanghai. A musical program was rendered by the American School Glee Club and seven children from the French Municipal School recited in unison "White Feathers," and "Mon Portrait." Folk dances were given by children from the primary grades of the American School and Miss Olive Crane rendered two piano solos. Refreshments were served to the children consisting of dainty cakes, hot chocolate, and sandwiches.

Current Opinion on Far Eastern Subjects

Press Censorship in Japan

From the Herald of Asia (Japanese)

As regards the freedom of the press in Japan, one of the most intolerable grievances is the impossibility of journalists knowing just what subject the authorities will ban and so there is no knowing when a newspaper issue will be suppressed and the manager penalized. It is very difficult to see where the law can come in printing that against which no law exists. In this way the police become a law unto themselves, and can jump on any paper against which they may cherish a grudge. To suppress a newspaper issue without warning is bad enough, but to fine or imprison newspaper men for printing what they had no way of knowing was prohibited, is the limit. It must be assumed that this unfair and unreasonable attitude arises from the bad customs of the days of the shoguns when the laws were not published and yet the people were held responsible for any violation of them. But now that we live in more enlightened times, the eras of Meiji and Taisho, Enlightenment and Great Righteousness, this form of injustice should be strictly discountenanced by the judiciary, which should so supervise the police as to render such a miscarriage of justice impossible. The police censor should issue warning as to subjects under official ban, and no newspaper should be penalized for treating subjects against which there is no prohibition, especially when no evil can be pointed out in the matter printed.

How Can Japan Fail to Be Impressed?

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

Can Japanese residents in China fail to be impressed by the mass meetings held in different parts of this country as a demonstration of the people's determination to stand by the demands communicated to the Japanese government for the settlement of the Foochow case? They cannot help asking themselves in secrecy: "Have the Chinese a real case against us?" To those Japanese who can think and who will think,

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we would like to offer a few remarks. "Your country has subjected China to many humiliations in the past; but we always laid the blame upon your government. We have appealed to you as Japanese citizens to bring about fundamental changes in Japan's Chinese policy. We adopted the boycott method to stir you up because we looked in vain for signs of an awakening either in your country or among the Japanese people in China. Although you have done outrageous things in Fukien, we have still kept ourselves within the bounds of law. China, you say, is weak and not ready for war. But do you realise that with right on our side, the whole world is in sympathy with us or do you think that might is everything and will accomplish everything?"

Extraterritoriality Should Be Abolished?

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The Treaties formerly concluded between China and the foreign Powers contain the stipulation of extraterritoriality whereby foreigners prosecuted by Chinese are tried by their own consuls. This mode of procedure cannot, however, be adopted by Chinese residing abroad when they happen to be defendants in a suit. Now that the war has created the international recognition of the equality of nations, we should make vigorous representations to the Powers concerned in order to secure the total abolition of extraterritoriality which, apart from its inconsistence with equity, is an obstacle to commercial progress and affords shelter to evildoers. More than 10 new states will enter into treaties with China and presumably they will be refused the privilege of extraterritoriality. If so, there is all the more reason why the old treaties should be revised and the clause of extraterritoriality abolished.

World Today no Place for Hatching Imperial Schemes

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao". (Chinese)

We do not look upon it as a sign of healthy development that Chino-Japanese relations should have reached the present stage of bitterness. But all the blame must be laid on Japan. Japan knows perfectly well that for racial, lingual and geographical considerations she should have pursued a policy of true friendship in China. But instead of doing anything of the kind she has launched out in a campaign of merciless aggression as may be proved from the 21 demands, the secret military pact concluded with China's militarists, and last but not least, the Foochow case. Before the war Japan might flatter herself with the idea of extending her imperial domination all over Asia, but the world today is no place for hatching imperial schemes and the sooner Japan begins to make fundamental changes in her Chinese policies, the greater will be her chances for saving herself at this, her eleventh hour. If she is sincere she should readily accept China's demands in the Foochow issue in which the right is distinctly on China's side.

China Must Not Modify Her Demands

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The fact that the mass meeting of citizens at the capital and the processions held in different parts of the country have met with no undue indifference from the authorities speaks well for the new era of mutual understanding between the government and the people, which is a condition of absolute importance in achieving diplomatic victory. The government should be content not only not to interfere with the people, it should lend the people every help. The demands submitted by the people over the Foochow case are not the result

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of hasty conclusions. It is the fruit of careful deliberations. Japan has thrusted demands of a similar character on China on various occasions in the past; and although the provocations as a rule came from the Japanese, we had to submit to the demands unjustly imposed on us. Now the rights and wrongs of the Foochow case are indisputable, and there is no ground to expect China to modify any of the exceedingly reasonable demands which she has advanced.

Coolheadedness Must Prevail

From the "Shen Chow Jih Pao" (Chinese)

It is with much gratification that we learn of the proceedings of the mass meeting of citizens at Peking. Nothing outside the bounds of law has been done. It is a sober expression of popular opinion which is to be welcomed in a republic where the people have full right to express their views in public gatherings. The Peking movement is a good example of the self-respecting policy which will in future dominate our meetings. We meet to express our views to one another more forcibly, not to commit unlawful acts. We hope that whatever may be the warmth of our indignation over diplomatic issues, the spirit of coolheadedness will always prevail at all gatherings of our fellow-citizens.

Why the Delay in Foochow Negotiations?

From the "Hsin Shen Pao," (Chinese)

The people have been sending various telegrams to the government asking about the results of the negotiations. The government has repeatedly urged the Japanese minister for a reply but without success. In Tokio the excuse on the part of the Japanese Foreign Office is that as soon as the Japanese delegates have completed their investigations, negotiations will begin. Supposing that the outrage has been committed by the Chinese on the Japanese. We have no doubt that the Japanese would not have given the Waichiaopu one hour of rest and would insist on an immediate reply to Japan's demands, the Japanese people would have pressed their government for prompt action, and not only three Japanese men-of-war but many more would have been rushed to Foochow. Why does the Waichiaopu stand the present evasive policy of the Japanese?

Doom of Japanese Militarism is Sealed

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

Japan is dominated by a militaristic clique—is this clique exercising powers of an invincible character? No, certainly not. To prove this, we have only to show that Japan has been wavering hopelessly in her diplomatic policies since the outbreak of the war. She has given up her contentions in more instances than one. Japan did have leanings towards Germany because in the course of the war Japanese organs were singing the praises of the military system of Germany. Japan wanted special rights in the new banking consortium and she did not want to withdraw her troops from Siberia. But she yielded in the face of opposition. The doom of Japanese militarism is sealed.

The New Interest of the Chinese People

From the Cheng Ye Pao (Chinese), Hankow

Our people formerly took but little interest in our dealings with other countries, but since May last a

radical change of the attitude of the Chinese people came to pass. All Chinese blessed with active spirit are enthusiastic over questions concerning the interests of China. The men at the helm, however, always feel sick at the students' movement in awakening the whole nation. They do their best to suppress what they call "students trouble," but why shall not something be done to obliterate the cause of the so-called "students trouble?" The lives of students are hereafter in constant danger, as the Japanese who hate to their heart the students movement will find an easy way of revenge—giving the students some taste of beating with iron cudgel as they did so openly and so fearlessly in Foochow.

Trade Marks in China

ARTICLE II

THE APPLICABILITY OF THE LAW OF TRADE MARKS AND UNFAIR COMPETITION TO CHINA

The Law of Trade Marks and Unfair Competition Distinguished

BY R. T. BRYAN, JR.

It was stated in the first article upon this subject that a trade mark must be truthful and not a descriptive, deceptive, generic, or geographical term. No trade mark which is deceptive will be protected either in law or equity. Trade marks containing descriptive, generic, or geographical terms may, however, be protected in a court of equity by application of the principles of unfair competition. The test that Chancellors apply is "Is the defendant's trade mark intended to deceive?" and "Can the defendant sell his merchandise for the merchandise of the plaintiff to ordinary purchasers buying with ordinary caution?" If these questions are answered in the affirmative an injunction will be issued.

The law of trade marks and the law of unfair competition are really one and the same and any distinction between the two subjects is really a distinction without a difference. The courts, however, have drawn an imaginary line between the two subjects. They have repeatedly said that the principles of the law of trade marks is to be constantly narrowed while the principles relating to unfair competition are to be continually broadened. Trade mark law is administered in courts of law while the principles of unfair competition are put into force by courts of Equity. Trade mark law is technical while the law of unfair competition is broad aiming to do justice and prevent fraud. Trade mark law was invented to protect commerce. The law of unfair competition was created for the purpose of defeating and punishing trade pirates who hid behind the technicalities of trade mark law. The distinction between the law of trade marks and the law of unfair competition is admirably stated in a leading work upon the subject. "It can hardly be doubted that at its inception the doctrine of unfair competition was devised to protect the public, rather than to recognize any vested right in the complainant. He had adopted a geographical name, a generic term, or words otherwise publici juris, to designate his wares. Perhaps he had no device, symbol or mark whatsoever, but relied upon the shape, form or color of his packages. He had, at all events, none of those methods of distinguishing his goods from those of other merchants which the law recognizes as a right of property and denominates "trademark." Yet his goods had a fixed quality and were sought for by the public. When his competitor endeavored to palm off other goods as his upon the public, the chancellor would say as Lord Langdale said: 'My decision does not depend on any peculiar or exclusive right the plaintiffs have to use the name of Day & Martin, but upon the fact of the defendant using those names in connection with certain circumstances, and in a manner calculated to mislead the public, and to enable the defendant to obtain, at the expense of Day's estate, a benefit for himself, to which he is not in fair and honest dealing entitled.'

'The true theory of unfair competition has not always been as clearly stated by the courts as it should be. One line of decisions bases this doctrine and the right to injunctive relief upon the protection of the public from fraud. On the other hand, Judge Thayer has stated that relief is granted "To restrain the defendants from perpetrating a fraud which injures the complainant's business, and occasions him a pecuniary loss."

'It is very clear that equity intervenes in the protection from fraud of both the complainant whose business is or may be injured by the unfair and fraudulent competition, and the public who are the consumers of his merchandise.'

'In a sense it is not exact to separate the doctrines of trade mark infringement and unfair competition. The underlying doctrine is the same—the control of fraud, great or petty, by the intervention of equity; and yet, without a clear understanding of doctrines of unfair competition, it is impossible to read intelligently the tradename cases which have so long been treated either as being "trademark" cases, or cases analogous to "trademark cases." We have discussed elsewhere the use of proper names as trademarks, and from an examination of the cases the careful student will conclude that proper names are not trademarks, and that there should not be such a thing as a technical tradename. A name which is not a trademark is not entitled to protection as a trademark. It is only entitled to protection when it is fraudulently used by another. Thus, in the case of "Dent, London," which we have before referred to, Dent is a proper name and London a geographical word. They are entitled to protection against fraudulent use, but only for the same reasons and in the same sense that the size, shape, color and design of labels or packages are entitled to protection against fraudulent use. This is true of many cases which have been decided by the courts as trademark cases.'

'It should be clearly understood, then, that the law of trademarks is merely a subdivision of the law of unfair competition; and that the broader and more comprehensive doctrines of the latter have been evolved to restrain fraudulent competition in all its guises of misrepresentation of identity. In the language of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, 'unfair competition in trade is not confined to the imitation of a trademark, but takes as many forms as the ingenuity of man can devise. It may consider the imitation of a sign, a tradename, a label, a wrapper, a package, or almost any other imitation by a business rival of some distinguishing earmark of an established business, which the court can see is calculated to mislead the public and lead purchasers into the belief that they are buying the goods of the first manufacturer.'

The fact is that there has always existed the willingness of equity to keep the zeal of competing traders within the bounds of fairness. In the very early case of Singleton vs. Bolton, where both parties made and sold a compound which they styled "Dr. Johnson's Yellow Ointment," Lord Mansfield said: "If the defendant had sold a medicine of his own under the plaintiff's name or mark, that would be a fraud for which an action would lie. But here both the plaintiff and defendant use the name of the original inventor, and no evidence was given of the defendant having sold it as if prepared by the plaintiff." So that even at the early date of the rendition of that opinion the remedy for unfair competition would have been applied upon a proper state of facts; i. e. if the defendant had sold his goods as the goods of the plaintiff.

In 1810 Lord Eldon said: "There can be no doubt that this court would interpose against that sort of fraud which has attempted by setting up the same trade in the same place, under the same sign or name, the party giving himself out as the same person." It was by analogous reasoning that the same learned judge, six years later, enjoined the piracy of Lord Bryon's name, applied to poems not of his composition.

'In 1836 Lord Langdale enjoined a defendant from using omnibuses painted like the plaintiff's, and driven and managed by servants dressed in livery like that of the plaintiff's servants.'

'So that the doctrine was old when Mr. Justice Clifford said from the bench of the federal supreme court, "Nor is it necessary, in order to give a right to an injunction, that a specific trademark should be infringed; but it is sufficient that the court is satisfied that there was an attempt on the part of the respondent to palm off his goods as the goods of the complainant."

'The whole question of fairness in trade is peculiarly within the province of equitable jurisdiction; trademark infringement is but one form of unfair competition. Unfair competition is the equivalent term for the "passing off" of the English and the "Concurrence deloyale" of the French decisions.'

'It must be borne in mind, however, that there is this practical distinction between the issues in cases of technical trademark infringement and cases of unfair competition where no technical trademark is involved; the court is to be guided to its conclusions not by reference to any arbitrary, fanciful and distinctive device to which the plaintiff has a property right. But it is for him to determine, in the light of all the facts, whether or not an unfair competition has been instituted by the respondent. Judge Kirkpatrick, in referring to this question, has said: "Recognizing the principle, I am of the opinion that the similarity (of the competing articles) which will warrant the interference of the court must be determined by the circumstances of each case." While fraud is presumed from the wrongful use of a trademark it must be proven, directly or by inference, in all cases of unfair competition which do not involve a technical trademark.'

Whatever the rule may be as to the showing to be made by the successful complainant upon the accounting, it is well settled that "it is not necessary that the public should be actually deceived in order to afford a right of action. All that is required is that the infringement (to warrant injunctive relief) should have a tendency to deceive."

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But it is true of both classes of cases that where the defendant's conduct is calculated to mislead, "it is not essential that any particular person should have been actually mislead, nor is it necessary to prove that the defendant's goods have actually been sold as the plaintiff's."

Application of Trade Mark Law and Principles of Unfair Competition to China

The jurisprudence of China as a whole is embryonic and this is especially so of the law of trade marks. A thorough search of the Chinese law reports has failed to bring forth a single decision except a few decided by the Shanghai Mixed Court relating to the civil side of the law of trade marks. Criminal actions have been brought and convictions obtained for counterfeiting and forging trade marks and chops. The Chinese common law, if it may be called such, provides for no remedy in case the infringing trade mark is not a forgery or counterfeit. Chinese Provisional Criminal code provides: "Any person who forges or feloniously uses the impression of any public or private seal or signature shall according to the nature of the offence be liable to the punishment provided for in the Articles dealing with the forgery of public or private documents; he who uses any forged impression of a public or private seal or any forged signature or wrongly uses the impression of a genuine seal or a genuine signature shall according to the nature of the offence be liable to the punishment provided for in the Articles dealing with the use of forged documents." Under this section criminal charges have been made and convictions obtained for the violations of trademark rights.

Shortly after the treaties relating to trade marks with Great Britain and the United States were signed, China enacted a trade mark law which related largely to the registration of trademarks. There are a few sections in this act relating to trademarks proper which are herewith set forth: "In case of a suit for the infringement of a trade-mark, procedure shall be as follows: (1) If the defendant be a foreigner, the local magistrate shall send a dispatch informing the consul of defendants nationality and shall sit with him in a trial of the case. (2) If the defendant be a Chinese, the consul concerned shall send a dispatch informing the local magistrate and shall sit with him in a trial of the suit. (3) If both parties to the suit should be foreigners, or if both parties should be Chinese, immediately upon information being given of the infringement, the court or officer having jurisdiction will take action as required, so that due protection may be given!

'Any one guilty of any of the following offenses may be punished with not more than one year's imprisonment and not more than three hundred taels fine, but no action shall be taken against any such offender except after suit duly brought by the injured party: (I) Imitation of another's trade-mark with the purpose of using imitation upon the same sort of goods as that on which the original is used, or selling such imitation. (II) Making an imitation of another's trade-mark and using the same upon the same sort of goods as those upon which the original is used, or with a knowledge of the circumstances, selling such goods or storing them with the intention to sell. (III) Using the imitation of another's trade mark as a shop sign in advertisement or placard. (IV) While knowing that the receptacle used by another (such as large or small box, bottle, jar, etc.), or the wrapper bears a registered trade-mark, yet using the same for goods of the same sort as the originals; or, while knowing the circumstances, selling such goods. (V) Purposely importing such goods into any port, knowing well that such action will injure (the sale of) another's goods which bear a registered trade-mark.

When on account of the circumstances set forth above such counterfeit trade-marks, or the instruments used in making them are seized and confiscated, the goods, receptacles and signs bearing such trade mark, since it cannot be distinguished from the genuine, shall all be destroyed." This law was thought to be inadequate and was accordingly repealed.

It is accordingly seen that trade mark law in China is not only embryonic but meager and is wholly inadequate for the protection of commercial rights. In purely Chinese civil cases there is no such thing as unfair competition and the Chinese merchant is at the mercy of trade mark pirates who are cunning enough to use enough of his mark to steal his trade and not enough of his mark to constitute a forgery or counterfeit.

After having read what has been written above one would naturally come to the conclusion that a foreign trade mark owner has no more protection than a Chinese trade mark proprietor. This conclusion does not follow. All of the imporant foreign powers have negotiated treaties with China providing for the protection of the trade marks of their respective citizens. All of the powers that have treaties with China providing for extraterritoriality have the right to have a representative of their own government to sit as a judge together with a representative of the Chinese government when one of their own nationals institutes a suit against a Chinese citizen. This being so it is natural that the decisions of courts of this character should be a mixture of both foreign and Chinese law.

The space alloted for the writing of this article will not permit the taking up in detail of all the trademark treaties that China has made with foreign powers. We will however note briefly the treaties with Great Britain and the United States. The British Commercial treaty provides as follows: "Inasmuch as the British government afford protection to Chinese trademarks against infringement, imitation, or colorable imitation by British subjects, the Chinese government undertake to afford protection to British trademarks against infringement, imitation, or colorable imitation by Chinese subjects. The Chinese government further undertake that the superintendents of Northern and Southern trade shall establish offices within their respective jurisdictions under control of the Imperial Maritime Customs where foreign trademarks may be

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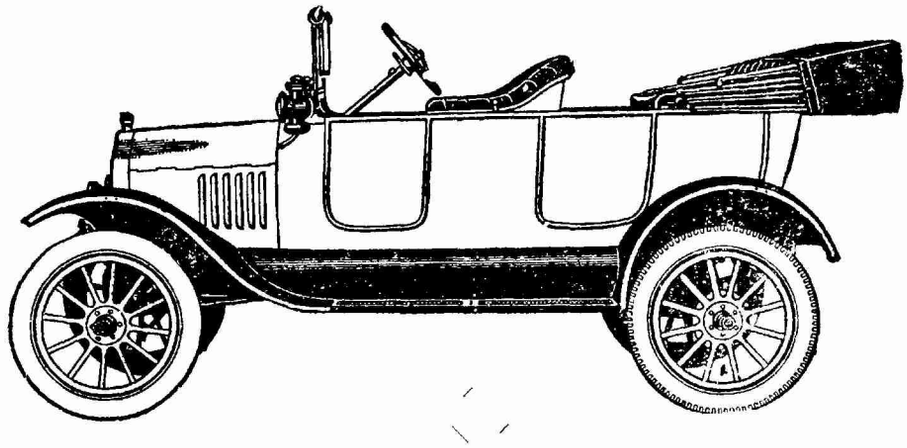

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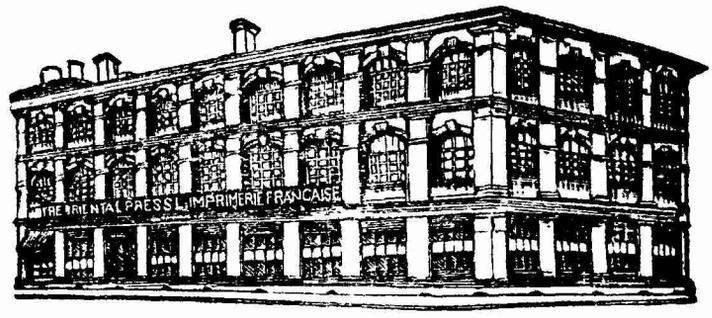

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registered on payment of a reasonable fee." Under the provisions of this treaty the Shanghai Mixed Court has held and correctly so, that registration in England is not essential to the bringing of a passing off action in China. Mr. Grant Jones who wrote the opinion of the court said "Defendants have taken the preliminary objection that the China Co., cannot bring suit in this Court in respect of a mark of which they are not the registered proprietors. It is said that they could not sue in England for infringement. It is not necessary for us to consider whether, had Messrs. Gossage transferred to the Company their English rights and the Company had thereupon taken no steps to rectify the register, they would or would not be entitled to bring suit for infringement of their trademark. There is in England a statutory obligation to register and an action for infringement will not lie in default of registration or attempted registration, but there are a large number of trademarks in actual use in that country which still remain unregistered, either because they are not capable of registration as not falling within the definitive clause of the Act, or because their proprietors do not think it worth while to seek to register them. These unregistered trademarks nevertheless are to a great extent protected by the Courts in "passing off" actions. It is now well settled that if the use by the defendant upon his goods of an unregistered trademark belonging to the plaintiff is calculated to pass off or cause to be passed off the defendant's goods as the goods of the plaintiff, an injunction may be granted to restrain such use, and this whether the use be deliberately fraudulent and intended by the defendant to be deceptive, or not. It is essential to bear in mind this distinction between actions which are brought to prevent or to recover damages for the infringement of trademarks, and those which are compendiously described as "passing off" actions, of which the present suit is an instance. The authority cited by counsel for defendants puts this very clearly, and it may be of service to the commercial community to set forth the passage here. "In an action of the first class the plaintiff complains that the defendant has infringed his trademark by taking it in its entirety, or by taking a substantial portion of it, or colorably imitating it, and he relies on his title to the exclusive use of the mark in question for goods of a specified kind; in an action of the second class the plaintiff's case is less specialized, for he complains that the defendant is using means which are calculated to pass off, or to cause to be passed off, the goods of the defendant as and for those of the plaintiff, and the means may or may not comprise or consist of an infringement of a trademark to which the plaintiff has a title. The distinction between the two classes of action has been accentuated by the provision, already discussed, which makes registration a condition precedent in general to the institution of actions ranking in the first class, that is, trademark actions proper. They are, however, closely connected, and in practice they are frequently combined, the statement of claim alleging both infringement and passing off. The first class is in reality a specialized variety of the second, having been divided off from other passing off actions when property in a trademark was first adopted as the ground of jurisdiction. And as the test of infringement is still whether, by reason of its resemblance to the

plaintiff's mark, the defendant's mark is calculated to lead purchasers to believe that the goods on which it appears are those of the plaintiff, every case of infringement would be a case of passing off; but that where the actual mark is taken, or an obvious imitation is made, the Court does not trouble to inquire whether deception is likely to result, and, in the former case, it seems that it is precluded, by the provision that registration after five years shall give an exclusive title to the use of the registered mark, from doing so." (Kerly on Trademarks, p.297) Thus registration is not a condition precedent to redress by way of an action for passing off, and in the circumstances which we have supposed above the China Co. without rectification of the register if such be required by the Act, could sue as assignees for " passing off," which is all that they seek to do here."

A case of some note decided by the local Mixed Court is that of Burroughs Wellcome vs. The Nanyang Medical Company. The case is valuable because it sets forth very clearly and lucidly the principles of unfair competition. The plaintiff had for many years sold a preparation known as "Hazeline Snow." The defendant placed a preparation on the market called Nanyang Snow put up in packages substantially the same as those used by the plaintiff. The court in writing its opinion said "The real question which the Court has to try in a case of alleged infringements, is whether what the defendant has done is calculated to deceive, whether there is so much imitation that goods bearing the one mark may be readily mistaken for goods bearing the other, and whether a careful inspection is necessary to distinguish the mark and appearance of the former goods from those of the latter. What degree of resemblance is necessary, is from the nature of things a matter incapable of definition a priori. All that Courts of Justice can do is to say that no trader can adopt a trade mark so resembling that of a rival as that ordinary purchasers, purchasing with ordinary caution, are likely to be misled. "It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the resemblance must be such as would deceive persons who should see the two marks placed side by side. The rule so restricted would be of no practical use. If a purchaser looking at the article offered to him would naturally be led, from the mark impressed on it, to suppose it to be the production of the rival manufacturer, and would purchase it in that belief, the Court considers the use of such a mark to be fraudulent. But I go further. I do not consider the actual physical resemblance of the two marks to be the sole question for consideration. If the goods of a manufacturer have, from the mark or device he has used, become known in the market by a particular name, I think that the adoption by a rival trader of any mark which will cause his goods to bear the same name in the market, may be as much a violation of the rights of that rival as the actual copy of his device." And the same principle of preventing that which would deceive the ultimate purchaser is observed where the probability of deception arises, not from the imitation of a trade mark proper, but from copying the peculiar get-up of the plaintiff's goods or from some similar act.

" It is seldom that the get-up employed in all respects with that of the person whose rights he is attacking; the usual practice is to introduce some colorable variation, which may supply the infringer with a plausible excuse for his fraud. " In every

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Armco Iron Road Culverts
Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

case," however, "the Court must ascertain whether the differences are made bona fide in order to distinguish the one article from the other; whether the resemblances and the differences are such as naturally arise from the necessity of the case, or whether, on the other hand, the differences are simply colorable, and the resemblances are such as are obviously intended to deceive the purchaser of the one article into the belief of its being the manufacture of another person. Resemblance is a circumstance which is of primary importance for the Court to consider, because if the Court finds, as it almost invariably does find in such cases as this, there is no reason for the resemblance, excepting for the purpose of misleading, it will infer that the resemblance is adopted for the purpose of misleading."

"Such is the inference to be drawn in the present case. The adoption of an essential part of the plaintiff's mark, with a colorable alteration; the placing of a label resembling the plaintiff's label on the same spot on an article of the same shape; the copying of directions for use; the imitation of the bottles containing the plaintiffs' article; all these have been held to afford ground for reasonable suspicion of the presence of an animus furandi, and all are present here amongst other objectionable features. We are satisfied on the evidence that there was in defendant's mind the deliberate intention of practising a fraud upon the public to the detriment of plaintiffs' custom. We grant a perpetual injunction, and order delivery and an account as prayed."

The Commercial Treaty between the United States and China on the subject of Trade Marks provides as follows: "Whereas the United States undertakes to protect the citizens of any country in the exclusive use within the United States of any lawful trade-marks, provided that such country agrees by treaty or convention to give like protection to citizens of the United States: Therefore the government of China, in order to secure such protection in the United States for its subjects, now agrees to fully protect any citizen, firm or corporation of the United States in the Empire of China of any lawful trade-mark to the exclusive use of which they are entitled in the United States, or which they have adopted and used, or intend to adopt and use as soon as registered, for exclusive use within the Empire of China. To this end the Chinese government agrees to issue by its proper authorities proclamations, having the force of law, forbidding all subjects of China infringing on, imitating, or knowingly passing off an imitation of trade-marks belonging to citizens of the United States, which shall have been registered by the proper authorities of the United States at such offices as the Chinese government will establish for such purpose, on payment of a reasonable fee, after due investigation by the Chinese authorities, and in compliance with reasonable regulations." The provisions of this treaty provide ample protection to American Trade Mark proprietors in China provided certain conditions precendt are complied with.

Registration of a trade mark is not a condition precedent to the bringing of an action for trademark infringement or for unfair competition in the United States. A trade mark which has never been registered or which is not entitled to registration may be protected

in a court of Equity. The treaty above set forth provides"*******agrees to fully protect.....any lawful trade mark to the exclusive use of which they are entitled in the United States." As has been already shown a person may be entitled to the protection and exclusive use of a trade mark under the principles of unfair competition whereas he would not be entitled thereto according to the technical law of trade marks. It may be naturally inferred from this portion of the treaty that American trade marks in China are entitled to protection against unfair competition. Another portion of the section above quoted shows clearly the intent of the Chinese government to protect American trade marks against unfair competition. This portion is as follows..... ..."Forbidding all subjects of China from infringing on, imitating, colorably imitating, or knowingly passing off an imitation of trade marks belonging to citizens of the United States." A colorable imitation would not be entitled to protection under Chinese law but this section expressly adopts the principles of unfair competition forbidding one man to enrich himself by means of a colorable imitation of another's trade mark. It is not necessary that a trade mark be used in the United States to be entitled to protection in China as an American trade mark. The use of the trade mark may be in China alone and the owner by complying with the law may be entitled to the exclusive use of his trade mark regardless of the fact that it has never been used or registered in the United States. This conclusion follows from the following clause of the treaty "..... ..... or which they have adopted or used, or intend to adopt and use as soon as registered, for exclusive use within the empire of China.

To entitle an American trade mark proprietor to protection against colorable imitations he must register his trade mark. Registration in China is a condition precedent to protection and in the absence of such registration the owner of a trade mark has no protection against Chinese trade mark pirates. This is seen by reading the following clauses of the treaty " ..... as soon as registered for exclusive use within the empire of China" and "..... which shall have been registered by the proper authorities of the United States at such offices as the Chinese government will establish for such purpose" .....". It is indeed unfortunate that the principles above stated have never been upheld by any court. American trade marks have, however, been repeatedly protected against Chinese trade pirates by virtue of the ample provisions of the treaty thus abrogating and making of no force the Chinese law upon the subject.

The Cotton Machinery Situation in America and Britain

CHINA is now experiencing a "boom" in cotton mills and orders for new machinery at a wholesale rate are being placed in both America and England. Some Chinese mill-owners not content to wait for deliveries of machinery from one to two years in the future are purchasing second-hand machinery from England. Orders in the United States for cotton milling machinery have been so heavy in the last few months that the representative of one large American manufacturing concern recently stated that his company could stop its other foreign business and manufacture for China exclusively for a period of ten years. One interesting condition brought about by the war in the competition of America and England for this business in China is that the prices are about even, especially for the higher grades of machines. Previous to the war England's prices were below the American quotations. Labor unrest in England has eliminated this differential for all time and from now on competition must be in deliveries and in efficiencies of manufacture.

It is understood that English manufacturers have been promising earlier deliveries for China orders than American manufacturers have been able to promise. In commenting on this phase of the competition, one of the American trade commissioners who has just returned from England where he made a close study of the situation said: "English manufacturers have thus far been unable to make deliveries as promised on orders placed by Belgian and French mills. Evidently the English manufacturers are encountering considerable difficulty as regards deliveries, and it may be that while deliveries are promised at comparatively early

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The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal,* produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

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dates the actual delivery will be delayed for some time. It thus becomes a matter of judgment whether it is better to promise deliveries with the probability that they cannot be made, or to refuse to take orders except on delivery dates that will permit the manufacturers to keep their promises."

A recent report of the Department of Commerce at Washington on "The Cotton-Spinning Machinery Industry," contains the following comments on the ability of American manufacturers of cotton milling machinery to cope with the foreign trade situation:

"While in earlier years the American cotton-textile industry was mainly dependent upon foreign manufacturers for machinery, this dependence has been gradually removed, and at the present time statistics obtained from cotton mills throughout the United States show that over 90 per cent of the cotton-textile machinery installed is of American manufacture. While the amount of exports of cotton-spinning machinery of the kind considered in this report is unknown, it was found upon inquiry among the manufacturers that it was small (in 1916) there is a feeling among some manufacturers that the time is now ripe to branch out into the foreign markets." There are now sixteen manufacturing enterprises in the United States that produce cotton-textile machinery.

As to conditions in the cotton-textile machinery lines in England, the following from a recent report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is of very great interest:

"The immediate future of the cotton industry of the world is, after four and a half years of war, in many ways difficult to forecast, but Sir Charles Macara, who was the first president of the International Cotton Federation, who has an experience extending over 30 years of cotton-trade organizations and, as such, is a recognized authority, has made the following statement in answer to many requests that have been made to him as to the effects which the retrurn to peace will have upon the present position and future of the industry:

The cotton trade in neary all countries has been more or less restricted in its output through the difficulty of obtaining supplies of raw material, and the difficulties connected with the export of manufactured goods. The scarcity of labor, as well, has been a great handicap. The English cotton industry, which is a preponderating factor, has been seriously curtailed. The mills in the United States, since the entry of that country into the war, have had to curtail production of goods for the civilian population, but in peace times they export not much over 5 per cent of their manufactured cotton fabrics. The mills in India, China, and Japan, with a total of about 10,000,000 spindles out of 144,000,000 in the world, may have been able to run with less interruption, but with their very limited production they have to meet the demands of a home population of about half the world's inhabitants.

The Belgian industry has been stopped since the outbreak of war, and the mills of northern France have also been silent and badly damaged. Russia, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, and Spain have all suffered in one way or another. Since August, 1915, when cotton was declared contraband, the mills in enemy countries have gradually closed down, until at the time of signing the armistice it was stated that 97½ per cent in Germany were closed.

A very important factor regarding the future is that a large proportion of the cotton machinery of the world is made in Lancashire, and very early in the war the great firms of textile machinists turned their works over to the production of munitions, with the exceptions of small sections occupied with necessary repairs and renewals. Thus great leeway has to be made up. During the 10 years preceding the war the English cotton industry increased its spindleage by 12,000,000, this being about 2,000,000 more than the total of India, China, and Japan, which have been engaged in spinning and manufacturing cotton by power for 60 to 70 years. The increase mentioned exceeds also the total number of spindles Germany had when war broke out. That country has been spinning and weaving cotton for 100 years.

Such a position as I have indicated renders it impossible for any great extension of the industry to take place, as the renewal of the many millions of spindles destroyed or damaged during the war will tax the makers of cotton machinery to the utmost for some time to come; and the fact that present prices are 200 to 300 per cent above pre-war prices means that new mills, even if they could be erected, could not compete with those already in existence. Consideration of the foregoing facts, and the further certainty that the markets of the world are bare of cotton textiles, ought to have a decidedly steadying effect.

The fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and other commodities, as well as of freights and wages, are very difficult to follow, but the main factor must never be overlooked that a considerable period must of necessity elapse before the raw material is converted into the finished fabric. If preparations are not entered upon many months before the goods are required they would not be available at all. I must leave those interested to form their own conclusions after perusing this survey.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton :—Since our last report, the market in general has continued weak with a sharp decline to a lower level, which came as the result of the general public's realization of the bearish features to which we alluded a week ago. The question of supply seems to be of no interest. The explanation of this apathy, as far as spinners are concerned, is that they have, evidently, bought up their requirements to May—June 1920, and consumers seem quite satisfied to let the situation take care of itself.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we fail to see any reason to depart from our former opinion, and we continue to believe in lower prices.

Liverpool, December 5, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	49.00	Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	17.25	„
Good Middling American, Spot	25.47	„
do Jan	24.45	„
do March	23.19	„

Market :—Strong.

New York, December 10, 1919

New York Market :—

Jan	37.05	Cents
March	34.65	„
May	32.58	„
Spot	39.45	„

Market :—Easier.

Bombay, December 10, 1919

Indian Market :—

Broach .....Rps. 556 per Khandy

Market :—Steady.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi	Tls.	31.00
Tungchow	„	30.50
Shanghai	„	27.50
Shanghai M. Ginned	„	28.25
Ningpo	„	26.00

Tone of the Market :—Weak.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—Market quiet with prices unchanged. Stocks are small and holders show no inclination to reduce prices.

Tussah Best	Tls.	515
Market Chops	„	490

China Steam Filatures :—Market remains very quiet with stocks depleted.

Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1250
Extra Chops	„	1200
Medium Chops	„	1150

Tsatlee Improved Reel :—In spite of the high exchange a small business has been done for America at an advance of Tls. 10 per picul. The Market in general is showing very little interest in these sorts, the buying being limited to one or two firms.

Best Chops	Tls.	800
Market Chops	„	760

General :—Business with Europe has been checked by the recent advances in Exchange.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Hongkong is reported to be shipping large quantities of foodstuffs to Central and South America, the chief items being rice, lard, sugar and tea.

The taxi-cab and motor truck possibilities of Singapore are being developed by a newly formed company, the Singapore Motor Taxicab and Transport Co., and a market is said to have been created for reliable second hand motor cars and trucks.

Printers inks of all kinds are required in the leading trade centers of China, according to a trade informant in the *New York Commercial*, especially Mukden. This is a market, the publication concludes, that Americans could easily acquire.

A joint service from Hongkong to New York with sailings at least once monthly have been announced by the Blue Funnel and the American-Manchurian line of the Ellerman and Bucknell Steamship Company. The Barber Steamship Company has opened a direct agency in Hongkong with an American manager in charge.

Japanese firms are on the decline in Malayan markets, according to a correspondent of the *London Times*, due to the coming of American firms and an active boycott which is being maintained against their products by Chinese firms. Large stocks of Japanese goods are said to be held in Singapore with little demand for them.

Considerable complaint in American dyes in the China market has been made, the *New York Commercial* declares, owing to the fact that they have not as yet been standardized. German aniline dyes have

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

been eliminated from the markets of the country during the war and American dyes of this class have taken their place.

Canned and powdered eggs are reported to be taking all of the bakery business on the west coast of the United States away from the fresh product dealers, fresh eggs selling but moderately to the baking trade at present. Because of this, a new market is opening up to the shipment of China egg products into the United States.

According to a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* the Japanese steamship line, Asaka Shosen Kaisha has established direct service between Yokohama and Havana for both passengers and freight. The Japanese government recently sent a commission to Cuba to study conditions and the steamship line is a result and in line with Japan's efforts to develop commercial relations with Latin-American countries.

Carpet wools are sluggish on the American market because of the high price on wools for shipment as compared with the rates on wools at spot, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce.* China is referred to in particular, the journals says. It is understood that little forward contracting has been done, but that some wools have been coming to the United States on consignment. Dealers claim the American raw wool market is at present the cheapest in the world.

British commercial travelers will be permitted to travel on every battle-ship that goes abroad, according to a recent dispatch from London. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, has given his permission to the plan which was proposed by the British Chamber of Commerce. This is expected to bring representatives of British firms into the foreign trade fields in all parts of the world in a short time, a possibility that has not as yet been realized due to crowded shipping, and reestablish pre-war connections of British exporters and manufacturers.

A daily increasing demand for soya bean and Oriental vegetable oils is reported in the United States by the *New York Commercial.* Prices, according to the publication, are expected to go above the old high levels. Further advances are said to be due with the clearing up of the shipping situation. The fact that European consumers have entered the primary markets in the Far East, the journal says, has caused considerable comment in the American trade and when the dock troubles are settled and heavy export orders placed on the domestic markets of the United States it is very doubtful if the importers in this country will be able to supply the oils in sufficient quantities.

A rapidly increasing demand for lubricants and high grade motor oils will probably be met with in the Far East, particularly in Japan, during the next few years, a recent issue of *Eastern Engineering* forecasts. The expected demand, the journal says, will center largely on marine-motor oils, steam-engine oils, turbine greases, gear greases, lubricating oils for engines and machines (medium heavy), for high-speed engines, dynamos, spindles, gas engines, generators, sewing machines, turbines, transformers, and hydraulic pumps (light medium), and general machine and shop lubrication. The market is very well supplied at present by two American and one British firm, according to the publication, and those firms wishing to compete will have to be prepared to spend considerable sums in advertising both in English and in the language of the country.

A further extension of the British company law, which has been passed in recent years as applying to "China companies," has been made by an Order in Council which was published in the *London Gazette* of October 10. The new order, which will become effective on January 1, 1920, provides that all companies organized under the law must have as their president or managing director a British subject. The penalty of non-compliance is a fine and continued disregard of the new order will be followed by a winding up of the offending company, it is said. The order will have a decided effect in Shanghai since a number of corporations now operating under the law are not under Birtish management. The Order also provides for deposits of $100,000 either in cash or securities by fire and marine insurance companies not purely Hongkong companies operating under that section of the British China company law as now required of these under Hongkong charter. All companies now conducted under charters not purely of Hongkong will be ordered to comply with this provision to continue their business. Summary penalties imposed on these companies for offences have been increased from £20 to £200.

New Books and Publications

The Chinese Recorder

Vol L. No. 12, December, 1919. Issued Monthly $4.00 a Year. Shanghai.

IN speaking of the *Chinese Recorder* the Encyclopedia Sinica says that "in later years it has confined itself more to subjects more closely related to missionary work, and now publishes very little of general interest." There may have been issues of the *Recorder* of which this was true, but surely this was before Dr. Rawlinson began to add such a man as Charles W. Wood to his list of contributors. Mr. Wood is introduced as a member of the staff of the *New York Sunday World*. If memory does not deceive, he once shone as a writer in the *Masses*, which later, in order to survive the censorship, had to become the *Liberator*. And for months he has been advertised as the author of a book entitled, "Hurrah for Sin!" There is a little of all these elements in his remarks in the *Recorder*. Perhaps it will mean that his article will be more widely read than the usual run of articles "more closely related to missionary work." It will do the reader, missionary or otherwise, a lot of good to see what impression the coolies and the undeveloped resources and the economic pressure and the denominational differences of China make on a newcomer. It will stir up controversy, but that may well prove a gain. We cannot refrain from quoting Mr. Wood to this extent: "I must report that I found several denominations in the mission field. Oddly enough, they were not denominated according to my classifications at all but according to their respective convictions concerning sprinkling or immersion, predestination or free-will and such matters as the proper attitude a charch should have taken on the question of African ustlery in America before the civil war." Along with Mr. Wood's "Impressions," go several notable articles, the most interesting of which is a personal-setimony by General Feng Yu-hsiang as to his conversion. The editorials by Dr. Rawlinson concerning the World's Sunday School Convention to be held in Tokio next year are very timely and pointed.

P. H.

Practice in English

Lessons for Practice in English, by Mrs. D. Christie. Commercial Press, 1919. Price, $1.00.

THE usefulness of the book consists in the emphasis and repetition of method. The use of the verb and the giving of a direct answer to a direct question, two points of special difficulty for the Chinese pupil, stand out all through the book. Further, such exercises as LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, and LXXII give special information in English customs and usage in language as compared with Chinese customs and usage. The ingenuity of the English teacher is much taxed in giving just such explanations as these. Again these exercises are followed by word analyses such as they do not get in the poor dictionaries that they use. An exercise such as LXXIII on words with several meanings could be made most useful as a foundation for more work of the same kind. In other words this little book gives opportunity for experiment, emphasizes the fundamentals, and relates English and Chinese in a practical manner.

M. S. G.

St. John's Middle School Shanghai.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: J. Bernhard, New York; A. V. Evans, Seattle; C. A. Clark, Manila; Mme. L. Brandt, Hankow; Mme. C. Blaise, Honkow; Acheson; C. D. Hobson, London; R. E. Greensmith, London; P. R. Mahony, Now York; A. F. McEwan, Seattle; Miss M. McEwan; W. Biglow, Seattle; Capt. Riva, Peking; Capt. Sardi, Peking; L. W. Anderson, Hongkong; R. P. Cole; Mrs. C. H. Eaton, New York; Miss T. Willard, Boston; Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, New York; Miss H. Read, New York; A. L. Farwell, Boston Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Grenbann, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hall; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Watson; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Baker, San Francisco; H. E. Eexter, New York; W. C. Gray, New York; Capt, and Mrs. Edward; E. P. Gosleng, New York; Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Todd. Tientsin; L. E. Hamilton, Manila; Roy Anderson; Mr. and Mrs. H. Ray, Paige, New York; Miss M. Van Bermith, New York; R. Seabord, Harbin; Mrs. Chapman, England; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Portland; R. L. May, San Francisco; M. F. Loewenstein, New York; M. Speelman; M. M. Sherower, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Hession, Yokohama; Mrs. B. H. Pearson; Rosenstock; R. H. Mullen, Chicago; R. B. Egerton; E. Herring; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hedrick, Kobe; R. H. Kriete, Kobe; D. Greene, Columbur; Mr. ann Mrs. Pushman, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Asell, Sewden; L. S. Spafford; H. Schneider, New York; H. J. Moore, New York; Mrs. R. H. Travers, Washington; Miss Travers; Miss Elliott; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Low; F. L. Low; E. M. Thomas, Chicago; R. W. Sharp; M. Zimmerman; W. R. Harvey; Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. J. Erickson, Copenhagen; R. Slessor, Hongkong; S. Crowford Smith, London; F. Hooling Local; P. C. Pedersen, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt, Ningpo; Mrs. F. A. Sutton, England; Miss P. Sutton, England; Miss Pamela Sutton, England; Miss E. Gurr, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. L. Salgado dos Santos, Peking; Mrs. T. J. Graham, Local; Miss Maijone Graham, Local; Miss Jessie Graham, Local; Miss Thelma Graham, Local; Master Chas. Graham, Local; J. Dinsmore, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. R.V. Alberda, Dairen; T. A. McIntire, London; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Paget, Japan; C. B. Oft, Japan; Miss L. M. Wilkinson, U. S. A.; E. M. Smith, Bedford; J. P. Lowrie, Peking; Miss S. Feika, Peking; Mr. C. B. Gardner, Chinkiang; G. E. Sahlin, Tientsin; G. H. Macowen, Nanking; N. M. Reyes, Peking; J. Valdes, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: A. P. W. Blemcowe, Yokohama; S. Suincy, New York; E. Bermudy, New York; C. Munroe, New York; W. Harris, New York; O. Lederer, New York; H. McRae; Mr. and Mrs. J. Waddell, New York; Miss E. Fried; Mr. and Mrs. H. Tucker, New York; Capt. R. E. Morpli; M. Stadermann; Mr. and Mrs. Adair; N. F. Blanche; Wilson; J. H. Bowker, Ichang; Mr. and Mrs. A. Harland; E. S. Hamilton; S. Phillip; Cheyne; Rharabaugh; Lt. Col. Hess, Peking; Gerke, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Hession, London; A. Buen; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Robertson; L. Tessier; Neal; Nahammacher; J. R. Kennedy, Tokyo; Allan Paterson, Vancouver; R. J. Johnson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Southcott, Soochow; J. Stubblefield, Peking; A. B. Camhell, Hankow; L. W. Corme; L. Reid. Vladivostock; J. Waddell, Local.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

Dec. 8, 1919; Cause No. 886; In re Estate of Oscar Wayne Sugart, deceased; order; Letters of Administration; bond.

" 12, " Cause No. 903; Raymond D. Bunn vs. The Barkley Co.; petition; summons.

" 12, " Cause No. 806; The Oriental Press vs. The Robert Dollar Co.; answer.

" 11, " Cause No. 887; In re Guardianship of Gerald D. Lucker, a minor; order; bond.

" 13, " Cause No. 904; Edward Ezra vs. American Sales Corporation; petition; summons.

" 13, " Cause No. 888; The Mercantile Bank India, Ltd. vs. Caravol and Company Inc.; motion.

" 15, " Cause No. 870; John Young vs. Ellis G. Brode; judgment.

" 15, " Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King alias Lee Yet Hee vs. The Barkley Co.; petition; summons.

" 16, " Cause Not 897; U. S. vs. Edward Richard Jones order.

" 16, " Cause No. 906; U. S. vs. Horace B. Xiques; writ.

" 17, " Cause No. 871; Hertzberg vs. Aldrich; stipulation.

" 17, " Cause No. 888; The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. vs. Caravol and Company Inc.; answer.

Hearings:

Dec. 8, 1919; Cause No. 886; In re Estate of Oscar Wayne Sugart, deceased;

" 8, " Cause No. 870; John Young vs. Ellis G. Brode.

" 8, " Cause No. 877; In re Guardianship of Gerald D. Lucker; a minor.

" 16, " Cause No. 897; U. S. vs. Edward Richard Jones.

" 18, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee vs. American Trading Co.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 8, 1919, Cause No. 886; In re Estate of Oscar Wayne Sugart, deceased; order appointing administrator.

" 15, " Cause No. 887; In re Guardianship of Gerald D. Lucker, a minor; order of sale of real property.

" 15, " Cause No. 870; John Young vs. Ellis G. Brode; judgment.

" 16, " Cause No. 897; U. S. vs. Edward Richard Jones; Comr's order of commitment.

Assignments for Hearing:

Dec. 20, 9:30; Cause No. 843; Ross vs. Ross.

Jan. 20, 9:30; Cause No. 836; Tung Yet Yuen v. The Barkley Co.

" 22, 9:30; Cause No. 846; Zu Foh Sung v. Fernandez.

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